

# *The* GRAPHIC



Twentieth Year—April 19, 1913

Los Angeles, California—Price Ten Cents

## ATTUNED

BY CAROLINE REYNOLDS

You played to me!

Dim through the open window gleamed the tree-arched, twilight street,  
Red were the roses on the sill, their fragrance subtly sweet.  
Shadowed the fire-lit room, the dusk, enwrapped in mystery deep  
Breathed in the air the drowsiness of poppy-scented sleep.

You played to me!

Hushed was the hum of voices, listening to dreams divine,  
Yet were we two alone in all that throng, your eyes held mine.  
Yellowed the keys—how soft your touch—with tenderness profound  
Weaving a web of melody with golden threads of sound.

You played to me!

Ah! how it sighed and rippled in its reed-like melody,  
Whispered your heart to mine—you might not speak of love to me,  
Yet as the surging sweetness of your music swelled anew,  
Beating against my yielding heart, ah, Love, I knew, I knew!

You played to me!

Dark was the street without, and gathering the evening gloom,  
Yet was there radiance within that dusky room.  
We should not meet again—must walk apart the long, long way,  
Yet we had drained the sweetest depths of love, that one dear day  
You played to me!

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TWENTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

SAMUEL TRAVERS CLOVER :: EDITOR



## LEGISLATIVE BIGOTS AND THEIR FOLLY

**D**EMONSTRATIONS to Japan from the state department that the general feeling in America should not be judged by the situation in California, as evidenced by the attempts to pass an anti-alien land law, might be supplemented by the statement that neither is the attitude of the Sacramento legislature reflective of the sentiment of California at large. San Francisco, as represented by the P. H. McCarthy-Tvietmoe-Clancy brand of agitator is for the measure, but in Southern California and other sanely populated sections no overwhelming fear of a few foreigners owning land in the state is entertained. The idiotic cry "America for the Americans," raised largely by the same type of citizen that would deny a Catholic the right to vote or hold office is the cry of a bigot, of anything but an American of broad view and generous, unafraid proclivities.

Washington may be assured that the purport of the bill sought to be enacted is mainly directed against the Japanese, no matter how the measure may be worded. It is cowardly and inane legislation. Cowardly, because it is an abject confession that we are afraid to give the Japanese a foothold lest his superior industry may lead to his domination in all walks of life, a result no American worthy the name for a moment concedes. Inane, because by the using of a "dummy" owner the interdiction of the law may be easily avoided. What folly to say to possible foreign investors, "You shall not own a foot of ground in California, we do not want your capital." This is what the more radically inclined legislators and labor agitators advocate and that is the significance of "America for the Americans."

All this buncombe at Sacramento takes no consideration of the treaty between the United States and Japan to which our state made laws must give place. The anti-Japanese have declared that California is proposing to do no more than the Japanese do at home. This is not true. Japan has granted real estate privileges to aliens within the last two years, hence this attempt to be invidious on our coast is doubly aggravating. The crux of the fight just now is over the clause forbidding real estate titles to aliens who are ineligible to citizenship. This loophole for foreign European capital to come in is not satisfactory to the bigots who would exclude all aliens. But even if the bill passes with this clause retained it becomes a still worse slap at the Japanese who are not permitted to take out declaration papers. What folly it is! We allow big concerns like the Miller and Lux corporation to own hundreds of thousands of acres which they do not occupy, but hold mainly for speculative purposes and to the Japanese who are producers, and hard working ones at

that, we would deny the right to own acreage enough to earn a livelihood. Every legislator who votes for the anti-alien land bill proves himself a narrow-minded, bigoted person unworthy of that broad citizenship, which by birth or congressional act he has acquired in America.

## BOND MAD PROJECTS REPUDIATED

**M**OST decisive of all the verdicts rendered on the several propositions to bond Los Angeles for \$17,500,000 was that in regard to the Graham "high-line" measure which, by more than a two to one vote, was rejected. In the face of a scarcity of funds, and of heavy taxation, this absurd proposal to build a lateral conduit to Pasadena at a cost of \$2,500,000 was advocated by the Tribune, the Express, the Alexander administration and by the Power Bond Campaign Committee. Absurd, because Pasadena is not even a tentative customer for the aqueduct water, her people at the last election having indorsed all those city commissioners favoring primarily the development of the local water sources. The outgoing Thum administration, had made overtures to the aqueduct management, it is true, but inasmuch as it had no authority to enter into a contract and the disposition of Pasadena citizens, in the mass, is inimical to the proposal the absurdity of voting bonds for a line that could yield no financial returns is apparent.

Eventually, if the lateral had been extended to San Dimas and Glendora at an added cost of \$5,000,000, users of water might have been found, until the customers discovered to their cost the alkali influx was ruining their soil. It is amusing to read in the Times that if the residents of Pasadena want "some" of the Owens river water they can issue bonds and build the connecting conduit. This is extremely improbable. When any money is available it will be spent in developing the Pasadena water system. Besides, the aqueduct board has yet to demonstrate the potability of the water it proposes to bring from the intake. After it has been tested through all seasons for a year it will be time enough to talk contract in case the cheapness of the water should prove an incentive to its use. Until the present justifiable suspicion is allayed, however, pig-in-a-poke contracts are not likely to be made.

Defeat of the power bonds means that the people are not disinclined to accept the terms of the power companies to be liberal customers until such time when the municipality is better able to install a distributing plant. It is folly to argue that the \$3,500,000 already invested by the city is rendered useless. Three-quarters of a million dollars will complete the plant under way and this the power companies are ready to advance to be repaid in hydro-electric power, so that the taxpayers will be under no expense. They part with none of their rights by so doing; the power companies merely become the agents of the city for a period or until the people elect to build their own distributing plant and operate it. Meanwhile, a good income is assured from the power companies, beginning with the generation of the power developed by the water. True, the latter is not needed and will not be drinkable until the system is perfected at a further expenditure of \$25,000,000, but that is another story.

With admirable discrimination the voters rejected all the unnecessary and extravagant bond proposals, giving approval to the Los Angeles trunk line issue of \$1,500,000 and the \$2,500,000 for the completion of the harbor, the latter an obligation which the city was in honor bound to carry out. As for the San Fernando valley tentative users of water their likely course is to form an irrigation district, build their

own system and contract for a supply. There will be enough of its kind to surfeit them at a low charge. Defeat of the Normal site bonds was inevitable at this time. As for the municipal harbor railway project there is about as much sense in building that road as there is in throwing away money on a lateral conduit to Pasadena. When finished, what is accomplished? No through rates can be quoted and users would gain nothing, since the same schedules would be in effect in Los Angeles as at tidewater. To reship over a non-connecting line would be to pay an added freight rate over the municipal railway, thus placing its shippers at a disadvantage. Even if a through routing were possible no better rates could be obtained for patrons of the municipal line than existing roads could furnish. The municipal ownership fad knows no reason. Its advocates can convince themselves that black is white, will juggle figures with a reckless disregard of blunt facts and otherwise reveal a mental lesion whose peculiarity is an insatiable tendency to mortgage the future oblivious of the means of repayment.

## PSYCHOLOGY OF INCREASED DIVORCES

**O**FFERING explanation for the marked increase in divorces in California and elsewhere our always entertaining county superintendent of schools, Mark Keppel, who is a member of the California state commission on marriage and divorce, places the automobile as first among the causes for the spread of the divorce habit. Here is Mr. Keppel's more or less ingenious argument: "The automobile at present is a luxury for the more or less wealthy. The wealthy man lures a wife away from her home 'only for a ride.' The woman becomes enamored of this pastime, loses interest at home and finally falls. Then men take out unmarried women in their cars, make hasty proposals of marriage, which are accepted. Later, the couples find themselves unsuited for each other and seek the divorce court."

Not at all convincing, to our notion. A wife that has character is not to be "lured" to her fall through an automobile ride or several of them. That type of yielding woman would fall for a handcart if the man in the shafts made faces at her. We have known of spinster women riding on street cars with men whom they married in haste and repented at leisure, hence, it is scarcely fair to charge the automobile pastime with the divorce-assisting propensity. We hardly think that Commissioner Keppel has established his premise. "Joy" riding has been responsible for many foolish escapades, but the ones inclined to that sort of folly will indulge it with or without the automobile concomitant.

No, Mr. Commissioner, the cause of the alleged increase in divorces in this state and others is not especially attributable to the automobile accessory, although it may be contributory. The main trouble is that people are getting to be too sophisticated, too restless. The impulse for change, constant change, is so strong that domestic life for two is becoming so wearing on the nerves that the unstable flee from it through the courts. Quiet evenings at home no longer suffice. Bridge parties, theaters, moving pictures, automobile rides—excitement, hurrah, rush. There is too little time for mental stocktaking, too little inclination for it, in fact. The wider survey of woman's sphere has unconsciously aided in this restlessness. Club life, dipping into politics and the mania for newspaper notoriety have helped to unsettle the flightier women who are finding pure domesticity too tame, too distasteful and it is this type that is augmenting the divorce lists. Commissioner Keppel has made the mistake of naming one of the many mediums as

a basic cause for divorce. Psychologically, he has only touched the rim of the trouble. There are subtler reasons than the automobile for the crowded divorce courts. They will be found in the spirit of unrest extant in both sexes, as we have indicated. The pace is too fast mentally and physically. Human kind, like municipalities with their interminable bond issues, is mortgaging its future with as little thought of the day of settlement.

#### KILLING AT THE TOP

THIS may be "open" season for kings but it is not the pleasantest kind of sport to contemplate. King George of Greece was one of the most democratic of monarchs, a man in close sympathy with the people and a progressivist. Yet along comes a Man with a Mission, self-appointed, and lo! King George's throne is vacant and his son Constantine reigns in his stead. What earthly use does the bullet accomplish? Alfonso of Spain is the next king to be a target. Fortunately, the assassin's aim was bad or his nerve failed him and the Spanish monarch escaped injury, his good horsemanship aiding.

When the would-be murderer was captured and hustled off to jail, with royal fortitude the king assured his perturbed subjects that "nothing of consequence" had happened and remounting his charger, stood up in his stirrups exclaiming "Viva l'Espana," and proceeded with his staff to the palace. The crowds demonstrated their joy at the escape of their ruler by flocking to the palace gates and cheering Alfonso repeatedly. Incidentally, it is the third attempt on the king's life, yet the mild-mannered and estimable young man in no degree measures up to the anarchistic idea of a dictatorial and arbitrary ruler, whose only thought is to grind his subjects to the limit that his pleasures may be the greater.

What good has ever been accomplished by the murder of a monarch? Another takes his place. It is forty-eight years ago today that Abraham Lincoln was shot down by Wilkes Booth, the President lingering in much pain until the next morning when news of his death gave grief to a great nation. Garfield and McKinley suffered a similar fate, thus showing that direct representatives of the people are no more immune from murder than the crowned rulers of the Old World. Invariably, the spirit of unreason incites to the deed, save in Russia where the assassin has been chosen by lot to carry out the dictates of a revolutionary cabal. Of what avail the death of a Frick or any other captain of industry in the effort to ameliorate wrongs, real or fancied? Not that way, surely, lies redress. It must come by education and by extirpating the roots. To kill at the top is utterly futile.

#### SELF-DENIAL OF A PUBLIC SERVANT

RATHER complacently, and as if he were entitled to great credit for his self-denial, the outgoing mayor of Los Angeles, who has been in politics for twenty-three years, he tell us, says that although he has had many opportunities to graft he retires from office with clean hands and a clear conscience. He could have become a millionaire, but he has never accepted one penny of tainted money. His one idea was to serve the people, not to take advantage of opportunities to become rich. Noble man! He might have been dishonest, but he preferred to be otherwise. Is it so extraordinary that he expects to find an admiring public applauding his choice? There are thousands of quiet plodders in Los Angeles and elsewhere, with far less incentive to resist temptation, who have maintained their integrity without mentioning it to a reporter.

Why is this utterance of the retiring executive to be regarded as "startling?" Is it so surprising an occurrence to find an honest official? How banal the expression and how ambiguous? Is it "startling" to learn that the septuagenarian politician has been honest, by his own admission, or does the interviewer mean to convey the idea that it is "startling" to find any public servant honest? What a reflection on the times and manners that the official should plume himself on his probity and that the newspaper writer

should regard it as so wonderful as to be deemed a "startling utterance." "I have never taken one penny as a bribe," affirms His Honor. "Instead of going out a millionaire I shall go out as a man with moderate means."

Of course, it is highly creditable that this politician, who for twenty-three years has been enjoying the confidence of his fellow citizens to the extent of holding office, has not abused that trust. But why not let us assume that he has been grateful and not bitten the hand that fed him. Has it not paid him to be honest? Had he been otherwise, possibly, he would have been retired twenty years earlier. "Corruption wins not more than honesty," says the great bard who has also slyly admonished that "Every man has his fault, and honesty is his." We could wish that Mayor Alexander had not so smugly reminded us of his great virtue. There are things one likes to take for granted. It is a sad commentary on life that a public servant in leaving his crib should felicitate himself on the fact that he abstained from cracking it for a million. Perhaps, it is extraordinary and "startling" after all.

#### TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION'S GOOD WORK

APPOINTED two years ago by the state board of health the tuberculosis commission has recently made its report to the creating power, the investigation having been assigned to the health board by the legislature. Statistics carefully gathered show that 5000 deaths occur annually in California of tuberculosis, the male victims outnumbering the females two to one. The average age of death is 36 years, as against the average life rate of 48 or a loss of twelve years to themselves, their families and to the state. Forty-seven per cent of the 5000 victims are married and the report of the commission shows tuberculosis to be especially a problem of the industrious poor—in the sense that the earning capacity of bread-winners is limited to low wages; industrious, as evidenced by a large proportion of its victims having married and begun the making of homes and rearing of children.

Of the 28,831 deaths in California which tuberculosis has registered in the last five years, approximately 11,000 were married and it is believed that at least 10,000 separate families are represented in this number, or an average of 2000 a year for the five-year period. Considering that it is the husband who dies first in nearly 60 per cent of these 2000 families, the provision by the state of \$1000 annually for ten years in order to permit the mothers to rear and educate their children would cost upward of \$900,000 a year. Inasmuch as this cost must be provided, if not in mothers' pensions then in higher taxes to care for the dependent families, it is evident that tuberculosis is a heavy charge on the state as it is and that moneys appropriated to reduce this costly preventable disease will be well spent.

Prevention is the keynote of the state board of health argument and the report of the tuberculosis commission supports the board in its statement that it is better than cure. The one paramount fact is the needless amount of suffering, sorrow and heartache endured by the victims of this preventable disease. The scheme proposed by the commission comprehends first, a tuberculosis dispensary where the disease may be detected in its early stage and a mode of treatment suggested to complement existing public health administration in respect to tuberculosis. The disinterested advice to patients, if followed, would be the means of saving thousand of lives annually, to say nothing of the economic gain. It is suggested that a free dispensary be established under the state bureau of tuberculosis in every town containing a population of ten thousand or more, and that the dispensary directors devote their entire time to the work. In the rural districts a traveling dispensary service is recommended. All dispensaries should be easy of access to the working people, located in the most congested centers of population. Each dispensary would cost the state upward of \$10,000 a year and with fifteen of these in operation the annual charge would be \$150,000. These dispensaries are vital in that they

will be the chief agent in the early diagnosis of the disease and in providing for its successful combating.

Hospitals and sanatoria come under the next unit of consideration. The plan comprises observation wards, day and night camps, week-end country houses, visiting nurse work, convalescent colonies, and other special provisions for the care of tuberculous patients. Sanatoriums are deemed especially desirable, ranging in size from 160 to 320 acres, having good soil, adequate drainage, abundant water supply and protection from storm winds. Three such sanatoria would probably be required in California, each having provision for at least one hundred patients. Hospital accommodations are imperative and the state districted that an equitable distribution may be made. Other factors in the general scheme include convalescent farms and work colonies. No specific legislation is recommended, but, surely, the facts are sufficiently startling to impel grave attention. The cost to the state to carry out the preventive plans suggested is inconsiderable compared with the benefits accruing. A state bureau to direct the warfare against tuberculosis is a necessity and the value of the free dispensaries needs no expatiation. County and city governments should not wait on the state to act, but by taking the initiative advance the preventive work by force of example. The tuberculosis commission has placed the state under a debt of gratitude for its intelligent and comprehensive report from which we hope to see great good follow.

#### GAVAGE, OR FORCED FEEDING, DESCRIBED

MUCH has been printed concerning the forced feeding of militant suffragettes, whose "hunger strikes" when in prison have been countered by the authorities in a way to prevent their temporary wards from starving. The idea has been sought to be conveyed that by forcible feeding a refined method of torture was practiced upon the women and this notion has become so prevalent among the masses that a New York physician has taken the trouble to send a lengthy communication to the New York Times descanting upon the process and explaining what every doctor who has had institutional training and experience in the care and treatment of mental disorders well knows.

In dealing with melancholia and the like depressed mental states, in which the patients refuse the ordinary means of taking food, nourishment must be given or the charge will die. Food is administered, then, not with any idea of inflicting pain or punishment, nor is any experienced by those being thus fed. The method, declares Dr. Clark, is not more unpleasant than having the stomach washed out and the experience is neither painful nor dangerous with a skilled nurse or physician. Aside from the first gagging as the tube passes down the back part of the throat the process is not even unpleasant. Gavage, as forced feeding is technically known, has a wide application in nourishing infants, young children and in the treatment of certain forms of insanity. Here is the technique as described by the New York doctor quoted:

A soft rubber catheter is connected to a short glass tube and about 18 inches of rubber tubing to a glass funnel holding from 4 to 6 ounces, and the liquid food is poured into the elevated funnel. An ordinary Davidson syringe is frequently attached to the soft rubber catheter when gravity is not employed. The patient is placed upon her back or sits in a semi-reclining position in a chair, the head being steadied by an assistant. The tongue is depressed by the forefinger, or a wooden gag is used to prevent the biting of the tube during the process of passing the same into the gullet. The catheter is then passed rapidly down the oesophagus. Usually about 12 to 16 inches of this is passed beyond the lips. Then, if the funnel is employed, it is raised for a few moments to allow an escape of gas from the stomach, and food is then poured into it. When the funnel empties, the tube is tightly compressed and quickly withdrawn. If withdrawn slowly or clumsily it is likely to excite vomiting. Occasionally, when there is great resistance to the introduction of the tube through the mouth, the latter may be passed through the nose. The food given is usually milk and raw eggs. The milk may be partly or wholly peptonized.

Nothing particularly cruel or inhuman in this treatment. Of course, it is a shame that the militant suffragettes are not permitted to let themselves starve

to death and so make martyrs for the cause, but the British authorities, doubtless, have their reasons for keeping their women prisoners alive. At this distance, we may not fully discern the necessity of forcible feeding, but there are many puzzling proceedings indulged in by the English officials in connection with their treatment of the militant suffragettes the fathoming of which appears hopeless. Why, for instance, do they palaver and philander with these unconscionable law-breakers in the way they do instead of giving them the limit of the code? Just so long as the authorities are afraid to bestow condign punishment on the lawless women the latter will continue to destroy property in the reckless and asinine manner reported by the dispatches from day to day.

#### SENATOR HENRY ASHURST: PATRIOT

NEIGHBOR as we are, so to speak, with Senator Ashurst of Arizona, it warms the cockles of the heart to read in the first issue of the Congressional Record, reporting the Sixty-third congress, how our esteemed compatriot across the border discomfited his critics and proved his right to stand as an untrammelled progressive Democrat in nowise affiliated with the standpat Republicans. It seems that the Washington correspondent of a New York paper had classified the Arizona senator with those recalcitrants who will oppose the administration tariff program.

Fired with righteous indignation the young Lochinvar of Arizona rose to have this statement corrected in the Record. In justice to himself and to the Democratic party of which he is a shining member he desired to read his title clear. First, he quoted his reply to the Flagstaff board of trade which had urged him to stick to a fair measure of protection on wool and meats. "All business of the state, especially central and northern Arizona," declared the dispatch, "is dependent on the success of the livestock industry." Did Senator Ashurst falter or palaver in the face of this appeal. Praises be, he did not. His reply, "transmitted" by telegraph—whether franked or prepaid is in agonizing doubt—hurtled back as follows:

Your telegram would indicate you think I am a standpat Republican instead of a progressive Democrat. I believe you are intelligent, honest, and brave enough to get along very well without any bounty or gift from the government, and you may be sure that the Democratic party will keep its promises and that it will not destroy the cattle or sheep industry.

There's courage for you! There's faith for you! A "gentleman" of Arizona—there are many such in our sister state—having "transmitted" a letter to the senator urging him to vote against any bill reducing the tariff on meats, cattle, sheep, or wool, "I transmitted to him the following letter," which, in a voice full of emotion, the Arizonan asked the secretary of the senate to read. There being no objection—heaven and the vice-president be thanked—we have the senator's historic reply fully preserved:

In asking me to oppose any reduction in the tariff on beef, mutton, cattle, sheep, raw wool, woolen goods, and leather goods you surely must have been under the impression that I was a standpat Republican instead of a progressive Democrat. The Democratic party is committed, so far as faith and honor can bind men, to reduce the tariff on the necessities of life; and I could not take the action you request me to take unless I turned traitor to every principle I have been advocating since I reached majority. Every person in the world is a free trader after he gets his own interests protected. The cattlemen want cattle, meats, and hides protected, but want to buy everything else as cheaply as possible. The woolgrowers want wool protected, but naturally desire to purchase everything else as cheaply as they may. The pineapple growers want everything on the free list but pineapples; the sewing-machine manufacturer wants sewing machines protected and everything else on the free list, and so on down the line. I am always glad to please my friends in Arizona, but I can not do what you ask. I shall not vote to permit one set of men to make money improperly at the expense of the whole public. No legitimate business should require a gift, bounty, or largess from the government. If the Democratic party, after the promises it has made to the people to reduce the tariff, should then begin to equivocate, it would be the end—and ought to be the end—of the Democratic party.

With admirable, Chesterfeldian grace, the senator thoughtfully adds to his courteous denial, "with kindest personal regards." O, Henry, what a consummate touch was that! Naturally, it is not pleasant for an

Arizona gentleman to turn down another's polite request, but, doubtless, the pain of the refusal is tempered by the thought that not one of these petitioners was a contributor to the funds of the Democratic state central committee which aided in the selection of the gentleman from Coconino county. As he nobly observes: "The time has come—come—when a public man must give up his personal interests and the interests of a few men of his own particular state for the larger good and general good of all the people." As with wool so with sugar. His attitude is that the three hundred thousand sugar consumers in the grand young state of Arizona—largely used in the lump, in a small glass—shall have consideration above the few men raising sugar beets there. Gladly and joyously do we conspire to give publicity to the glorious stand taken by the patriotic senator across the border. It is no more, however, than we expect from one who has been lumberjack, cowboy, clerk and cashier in store; newspaper reporter, hodcarrier and lawyer. Senator Ashurst, we salute you! Your state one day shall raise a molten image—union labeled—in your honor. Not that your memory will need it; that can never fade.

#### COMPENSATION BILL UNJUST

MINNESOTA is wrestling with a workmen's compensation bill fashioned much like the one our legislators at Sacramento are striving to pass, to the certain detriment of California industries and the probable disadvantage of employees. The Minnesota tentative law seems to ignore the workman's contributory negligence, the schedule of liabilities being mandatory and specific, the loss of thumb or finger, toe, hand, arm or foot or other partial disability requiring definite compensation at the schedule rate named in the bill. In case of death the employer must pay the widow thirty-five per cent of the man's wages for three hundred weeks, forty per cent if there is one child and sixty per cent if four dependent children are left, with a maximum of \$10 and a minimum of \$6 a week.

In case of remarriage of the widow she is to receive half the unpaid compensation, but the children's allowance is not to be curtailed. It is a measure that practically compels an employer of labor to pay the insurance premiums on the lives of his workmen. The proposed law looks after their dependent ones so that insurance with them is no longer a necessity. The employer, however, in self-defense, must insure against possible injury or death of each man on his payroll, thus materially increasing his fixed charges. Of course, this expense will have to be included in figuring on the selling price of the goods he manufactures so that the consumer in the end will have to foot the bill, as he generally does.

It is not a fair law. The workman is entitled to take equal risks with the employer. A far juster plan would be the creation of a liability fund to which employer and employees could be forced to contribute to provide for injuries and death. The amounts so segregated could be reinvested in accident insurance companies and the benefits duly apportioned in accordance with the proved claims. To compel the employer to pay all the premiums is manifestly an unjust burden; as a rule his profits are not so excessive that he can afford to shoulder this heavy exaction. It is an arbitrary and vicious proposal.

#### GRAPHITES

Lo, the poor Jap! whose Oriental mind  
Sees bludgeoned bills outreaching for his kind;  
No spot so mean to which he may get title—  
Who then shall blame him if he seeks requital?

What a vicious blow to the abalone industry! A bill now awaiting the governor's signature makes it a misdemeanor to ship abalones out of the state. Another sideswipe at the industrious Jap!

Our Pomona neighbors have been harboring a real-estate operator and promoter whose former incarceration in an insane asylum did not militate against his success in victimizing numerous trusting clients in Los Angeles and elsewhere through his visionary schemes. Now, the Pomona man is missing. Perhaps, he has voluntarily returned to the asylum at Highlands.

#### LITERARY QUARANTINE ADVOCATED

SINCE the days of Boccaccio and the Italian novella the Anglo-Saxon literary ports of entry have been in need of well guarded outposts and vigilant espionage. Shakespeare's England was none the healthier for the immorality caught from the Decamerone and even blithe Chaucer was helped to vulgarity from contact with French fabliaux. Our special grievance is with modern plagues; whose germs are none the less devastating because so insidious. Let us consider what our efforts in certain directions have disclosed; not for an instant have we traced the epidemic to its source.

In an old Puritan town sixty years ago, a writer's pellucid imagination brought forth a romance clear of the mote—that immortal story of sex and crime, the "Scarlet Letter." For the future American novelist, this creation set the standard as to the handling of esoteric relationships; that he has juggled the weights and measures the most superficial student of present day fiction will discover. The scales did not play false all at once; for Mr. Howells appeared with his eminently decent and normal types—how few of us delight in him nowadays! Poor Mr. James, after the delineation of the flawless Daisy Miller, succumbed to continental irregularities in his characters; especially do his American young men choose foreign soil, to disport themselves with a larger freedom. But, alas, the bars are let down; and today it is not only the question of the author's creating demoralizing ideals, but of the reader's becoming perverted also. The scourge of Ibsen and Ellen Key, of Arnold Bennett and H. G. Wells is upon us. And the worst of it is, we are taking the disease as do children the mumps and measles, as one of the inevitable necessities of our intellectual and spiritual emancipation. We shall feel much better afterward.

Do American men need the morals of the "New Machiavelli?" Are American women growing more womanly from a perusal of Herrick's "Together," and novels of its class? And what of the Brieux plays? Frankly speaking, how many of us have found the emotions purged, the sympathies quickened to the point of actually bettering social conditions, by reading these books? It would be a curiously interesting bit of laboratory investigation for the literary physicist to gather data of the number of American hearthside that have been disintegrated by the Scandinavian microbe alone. And it is too late now to stop the ravages. Women's clubs have kept open stations to the foreign pests, the reading sections and "book-days" letting in virulent cases, despite the protests of a few.

This modern literary plague, unlike its predecessors, is without insinuations; the old immorality boasted a certain beauty of outward form. Much of the modern social drama is hopelessly ugly; vainly do we look for stately structure and cadenced music, for happy incident and pleasing narrative, in Shaw, in Synge; it is all grim and grey, deadly realistic and garish. Many of Maeterlinck's plays remind one of a neurasthenic patient; the beautiful "Pelleas and Melisande" lacks spiritual fiber and disappoints finer aesthetic feeling. At times, his work is amorphous; what poetic stimulus is to be extorted from whole pages of monosyllables? For days one has a bad taste in one's mouth after reading most of the contemporary literature. Not a few of the momentous situations in Wells' novels are thoroughly "cockney;" one recalls the novelist's use of the word "lark" as wholly adequate to describe his highest reach of emotional ecstasy.

How we may secure literary quarantine is an interesting problem and one to be solved at a time when youth and maidens know neither modesty nor reserve, not to mention temperance, in the reading and discussion of the novels of the moment. The stripling, who nonchalantly assures you that he finds Mrs. Wharton's "Reef" "entertaining," is a suspect and should be placarded "dangerous."

Nothing is so infectious as the clever criticism of a questionable novel. Clever criticisms are the surest propagators of germs. Another propagator is the impeccable monthly. Once an estimable magazine publishes a diseased serial, and not only is the magazine-world "attacked," but the health of an entire reading public is in jeopardy.

NANCY K. FOSTER.

Chief Weather Forecaster Willis Moore has been summarily dismissed from office, although he had resigned to take effect July 24. The trouble with Forecaster Moore is blighted ambition. He aspired to be secretary of agriculture and the appointment of David Franklin Houston has caused him to make an exhibition of himself.

Representative "Billy" Kent has notified his constituents to cease wasting their money in telegrams urging him to head off tariff reductions. In the first place he is powerless to influence the Democratic majority and, next, he is in sympathy with the revision downward.

# Bjornson's "Lesson in Marriage" Awakener---By Randolph Bartlett

(FORTY-SECOND OF A SERIES OF PAPERS ON MODERN DRAMA)

IN the early part of the last half of the nineteenth century that awakening of independent thought which gave rise to the literary movement now generally described as "the modern drama" was at its perihelion. A slender volume came to my notice recently, "A Lesson in Marriage," by Bjornstjerne Bjornson, which is of great interest, not so much because of its present worth, as because it shows the trend of thought at that time on the part of Ibsen's contemporary and compatriot—a man who was often violently opposed to Ibsen, and who won consistent success easily where his rival, now regarded as a genius of much greater magnitude, had to fight inch by inch against prejudice and conventionality.

This little drama of domestic life was written in 1865. It was still two years before Karl Marx furnished the socialists with their great handbook, "Das Kapital," but the conditions which made that work less an individual achievement than the summation of the intelligence of the upward striving toilers, were bringing their problems to every nation in Europe, and to every strata of society. In England Carlyle was closing his life work and the country was echoing with his stentorian shout, "A lie cannot live; that thing which is born of a lie, is doomed." Dickens likewise was nearly through writing those illuminating exposures of corruption, cruelty, fraud, hypocrisy. Over in Russia Tolstoy was just awakening to his life work, but had not yet found himself. Schopenhauer was dead, but that twisted view of life he had propounded had scarcely yet caused the stir outside his circle of influence in Germany which it was destined to exert. Chopin's and Schumann's music was being received with acclaim as "advanced" and often daring. (Shades of Debussy and Strauss!) It was a day of transition. The old order was changing—it was preparing to give place to the new, but the new had not yet asserted itself clearly. They were groping days. Ibsen himself had done little significant work, his rather superficial flight in tinkling verse, "Love's Comedy," being the only suggestion that within a little more than a decade he would give the late Victorians the shock of their lives with "A Doll's House" and "Ghosts."

In this period of flux, Bjornson was the literary man of the hour. He was a romanticist, and similar in many respects to Victor Hugo, who was occupying a parallel position in Latin letters with his own in Scandinavian. His audience demanded romance, he delighted in giving this audience what it wanted, but his keen mind could not escape the realistic trend of the day. Hence, there is to be found, in Bjornson as in Hugo, that strange combination, that one stumbling-block to pristine greatness—an appreciation, often unconscious, of the force of realistic art, its truth, its growing necessity, and at the same time a determination to uphold the banner of the ideal at all costs. Bjornson and Hugo were more nearly a part of their own audience than Ibsen, who cared for nothing except the creation of the work in hand. So success came to Bjornson and Hugo quickly, while it was not until late in life that Ibsen could see his ideas making a following for themselves by their sheer weight of truth and sincerity.

"A Lesson in Marriage," otherwise known as "The Newly Married Pair," brings out to the full this characteristic of Bjornson. Axel Hargaut has married Laura, the only child of a wealthy magistrate, and come to live with the parents. The wife is young and supremely childish, to an exasperating degree. She has a friend, Mathilde, as sophisticated as she is the opposite. It is evident, at the outset, that the husband is only a kind of superior servant in the menage, and trouble is precipitated by the declaration of the family that it will be impossible for them to go to a certain ball, given in honor of the newly married pair, because "Mama coughed last night." Here is a sample of the teapot tempest:

AXEL. But can we stay away from this ball?  
LAURA. You hear that mama coughed last night.

AXEL. I heard it. But this ball is given by my best friend in the neighborhood, and it is given in our honor. We are its cause, we cannot very well stay away.

LAURA. We couldn't enjoy it if mama isn't there.

AXEL. We often have to do things we don't enjoy.

LAURA. O yes, serious duties. But our first duty is to mama, and we can't leave her at home alone when she is ill.

AXEL. I didn't understand that mama was ill.  
THE MAGISTRATE. (Pauses from reading his paper.) She coughed twice last night, and a third time just a moment ago.

THE MOTHER. Axel does not consider that a serious illness—and he is quite right.

THE MAGISTRATE. (Still reading.) A cough can be very dangerous (he coughs.) The throat

and lungs—(coughs again.) I don't feel quite well myself.

LAURA. Papa dear, are you dressed warmly enough?

THE MOTHER. You are dressed for summer weather, and it's anything but warm here.

THE MAGISTRATE. The fire will come up in a moment. (Coughs again.) No, I am not at all well myself.

LAURA. Axel! (He comes to her.) You might read the paper to us until breakfast is ready.

AXEL. With pleasure. But first I would like to know definitely whether we are really not going to the ball?

LAURA.—You can go and make your excuses.

THE MOTHER. That won't do. You must not forget that you are married now.

AXEL. Exactly. That is just why Laura must not stay away from the ball. She must remember first of all that she is my wife. And then the ball is given for us, and we are not ill—anyway, a ball is more an entertainment for young people—

THE MOTHER. Than for old ones—

LAURA. Thanks, awfully? Mama has begun to dance again since I've grown up, and I have never been to any ball that mama did not open.

THE MOTHER. But Axel seems to think I should not do it.

THE MAGISTRATE. (Still reading.) Mama dances beautifully!

AXEL. As I ought to know, for I have several times had the honor of opening the ball with her. But there have been about fifty invitations sent out this time, my friends have gone to considerable trouble and expense for our sake—it would be inexcusable to disappoint them.

THE MAGISTRATE. (Still reading.) We can give a dance for them.

THE MOTHER. Yes, we really ought to give some entertainment anyway.

LAURA. That will be ever so much nicer, our rooms are larger.

So they do not go to the ball. Axel, exasperated at the thought that he is third in influence over his wife, seeks the aid of Mathilde, who, it is seen, is in love with him, and thought herself the object of his attentions when he was courting Laura—a fact to which Axel is blind. He wants Mathilde to try to show Laura her duty toward her husband, but the friend refuses, and rushes away rather abruptly. Out of patience with the failure of diplomacy Axel storms about, and declares that, willing or not, Laura must go away with him to a home of their own. It is open revolt against paternalism. The young husband speaks out plainly:

AXEL. You allow her to treat me as if I were only the largest of the many dolls you have given her. You cannot bear to let me have any more of her love than what she would give to a doll.

THE MAGISTRATE. Be a little more polite please, and do not forget the respect you owe to us.

AXEL. I beg your pardon if I have done that. I only wish to say that a child cannot be a wife, and that Laura will always remain a child if she stays here with you.

THE MOTHER. But Axel, didn't we tell you that she is only a child?

THE MAGISTRATE. Didn't we warn you, and beg you to wait a few years?

THE MOTHER. Because we could not see that she loved you yet.

THE MAGISTRATE. But you said it was because she was such a child that you loved her.

THE MOTHER. Just because of her innocence and childlikeness—you said you felt better and purer in her presence, that it made you feel sometimes as if you were in church. And we understood you because we have felt that way ourselves.

THE MAGISTRATE. And yet now you are impatient that she is only a child.

AXEL. Yes, I am. When I led her to the altar, I may have desired only to wed my better self, my nobler intentions. She was to me what the Madonna is to good Catholics. But now she has become more—the gulf between us is closed. I can no longer merely admire. I want to love. I can no longer kneel where I should embrace. Her glance has the same purity and innocence but I cannot look into it as before. I want to see it lose itself in mine. Her hand, her arm, her lips—they are the same as before—but her hand should play with my hair, her arm should lie about my neck, her lips should rest on mine, her thoughts should fly to meet me and illumine my path like God's own blessed sunlight. She was only a symbol to me at first but now the symbol has taken on flesh and blood. I held her in my thoughts as a child, but the child has become a woman under my gaze, a woman who turns from me in timid ignorance, a woman whom I must have for my own—(Laura runs to him).

THE MOTHER. He really loves her.

THE MAGISTRATE. Yes, he does (they fall into each other's arms). Well then it's all right again. Come, let us take a glass of sherry.

It cannot be so easily patched up, however. Axel recovers from his burst of emotion, asserts himself

again, and fairly kidnaps his lachrymose bride from her parents, who seem to regard the situation much like a funeral. The second act shows an entirely innocent *menage a trois* of Axel, Laura and Mathilde. Things are going badly. Laura writes long daily letters to her mourning parents, keeping their contents secret from her husband. At length a little book written by Mathilde but published anonymously, appears, describing just such a case as theirs, the denouement being that the husband falls in love with another woman. The Hargauts read the book, Laura becomes jealous of Mathilde, and of course the time is ripe for the realization of love. Word is received that Laura's parents are coming on a visit—have almost arrived. The scheming Mathilde persuades Axel and Laura to pretend they are entirely happy, for Laura has been making them believe this to be the case in her daily letters, to save them from worry. The parents reach the house and little by little begin to unbend before the apparently happy scene. They demand a full account of the means by which the reconciliation took place, and in a cleverly devised scene Axel actually reveals Laura's love for him to herself, by recounting the various things he has done to try to win it, and the flutterings toward response which she has occasionally betrayed and also tried to conceal. The husband and wife, and the ever-present Mathilde, know that this is itself the reconciliation scene, while to the parents it is merely the telling of a story.

Romantically speaking it is a delicious bit of dramaturgy, the final scene in particular being as excellent a piece of playwright's art as can be found anywhere. Also the manner in which the Rebecca West variety of female, represented by Mathilde, is employed, is of interest. Mathilde is the redeeming feature of the play, and the burial of her emotions is the only theme worth consideration. The "other woman" voluntarily constituting herself a life saving crew instead of a pirate craft for the matrimonial argosy is an unusual spectacle, and it is in the subordination of this idea to the mere final embraces of two shallow creatures for whom no one cares a great deal, that Bjornson lost his opportunity to create a great drama. Mathilde carries out of the play a secret as vital as that of the poet in "Candida"—she has learned to do without happiness.

In the anthology of the modern drama this play is unimportant, but coming chronologically as it does at the outset of the movement which gave the world Ibsen, Strindberg, Shaw, Galsworthy, Tchekhov, and all the other giants of the drama, it possesses a unique historical and comparative interest. Recently, translations of more important and successful dramas by Norway's favorite son have become available in English, but there are few which so definitely express the charm as well as the shortcomings of the brilliant romanticist as "A Lesson in Marriage."

"A Lesson in Marriage," by Bjornstjerne Bjornson. Translated by Grace Isabel Colbron.)

(Next week—The Secret of G. B. S.)

It has remained for Standpatter Joseph Warren Fordney, member of congress from the Saginaw (Michigan) district, to advance the most convincing argument why the freelisting of sugar, raw wool and other commodities is a crime. "It will," declares this horror-stricken patriot, "place the manufacturer completely in control of the trusts, which have fought so incessantly for free trade." Dear, dear, just when President Wilson thought he was opening the door of opportunity to the independents by this lowering of the tariff.

Senator Works has deservedly scored yellow newspapers addicted to "playing up" pornographic "news" and other crimes. He also took a rap at the photograph-reporter, whose "nerve" is so inordinately developed, in a speech on the floor of the senate favoring a bill to prohibit Washington newspapers from these indulgences.

Tia Juana is to be made into an American Monaco if the plans of a syndicate arrive at completion. After the desert has been reclaimed and the door of the gambling hells are opened the capitalists may find our boundary line moved south a few hundred miles.

Senator Lec Gates has stated that "the sentiment of the people of California demands that we pass an anti-alien land bill." What people? The Tveitmoe-Clancy-McCarthy contingent?

Great Britain has recognized the Huerta government, but Uncle Sam still holds off. To give credentials to an ambassador who must deal kindly with assassins is not greatly to the President's relish.

## WONDERS OF THE OLYMPIC ARE DESCRIBED

WITH this letter I am acting as my own mail-man, defrauding Uncle Sam out of five, or even eight, cents. And I am not only carrying my letter with me, but I am writing it at the same time, and, with every hour that I stay here at my desk at work on it, it is getting twenty-two or twenty-three miles nearer its destination,—for I am out in the middle of the Atlantic on the good ship "Olympic" which sailed April 2 from Cherbourg on its maiden voyage, after six months in the dry-docks for the purpose of getting an inner skin, and is now plowing its majestic way through a sea as smooth as any sea ever dreamed of by poet (or seasick passenger).

Naturally, the two things uppermost in one's mind are this ship itself and its sister-ship, the ill-fated "Titanic," which went down on its maiden voyage just about a year ago. When one thinks of such a boat as this standing up on end and slowly sinking out of sight, one cannot but be impressed by the frailty of even the greatest works of man, and the tremendous material loss in such an accident.

We get no idea of the magnificence of such a ship by reading descriptions of it, especially such descriptions as the steamship company gives out, most of which are a matter of mere figures. We may know that a boat is so many feet long and so many feet wide, that it is the largest ship in the world, that its dining room has seats for so many people, that it has, in addition to its main dining-room, a restaurant a-la-carte, that it has a swimming pool, a racquet court, Turkish baths, lounges and reading rooms, and I know not what other luxuries, but with all this information we have no knowledge of the ship itself at all. For it is not what these things are but how they are that counts in actual impressiveness,—and I acknowledge that I am tremendously impressed. The boat is, above all things, big. That goes without saying. But mere bigness would be little enough were it not for the masterly way in which this bigness is planned and calculated. The builders have, somehow, managed to destroy the impression of ship-board to an extraordinary degree. The dining-room, for instance, has, instead of the ordinary port-holes, large, oblong, stained-glass windows. Outside of those windows, I am told, there are regulation port-holes, two to each window, to give light by day,—and, at night, lights are lit behind the stained glass, so that, day or night, one always has the impression of lighted windows looking into the out-of-doors like the windows of a hotel. The whole dining room is arranged with an eye to giving this same impression rather of a hotel than of a ship's saloon. It is very delightful, and the other public rooms on the boat are the same. There is nowhere visible that preparation for a rough sea which always so terrifies the passenger inclined to be sea-sick.

In the salons are large arm-chairs which may be rolled about at will, and in the dining room regulation dining-room chairs such as you find in any hotel. The small tables with which the dining-room is fitted out,—tables that seat about six persons on an average, though with smaller and larger ones,—are laden with handsome silverware and cut glass, and there are no racks to keep it from falling or sliding off onto the floor. Is it that this great ship is calculated to be so big that it cannot roll so far, even in the roughest sea? It seems so, to the passenger who is inclined to be sea-sick at least, and is very comforting. Of course, it is not so, and a careful search reveals the fact that there are carefully concealed devices for fastening everything firmly enough in case of heavy weather. Anyone who knows the sea must know that that is inevitable, that no ship which did not rise and fall and sway to every wave would be safe. But it is certainly good for one's comfort and peace of mind to have emergency devices out of sight. We have all, one day, to die, but that is no reason why we should keep coffins in our drawing rooms and the prayer book open at the burial service.

Four or five days have passed since I wrote the above; quiet, uneventful days, such as one likes to see on shipboard. We have had but a few hours fog and in that time the engines almost stopped and we felt that there was a careful captain in charge. It is surprising with what complete coolness and equanimity the passengers on this ship, men and women alike, discuss the "Titanic" disaster, and what complete confidence they have in the good faith and wisdom of the builders in putting in her inner skin. That inner skin, they seem all agreed, has made the ship unsinkable. Only once have I seen any evidence of either nervousness or fear. A number of the stewardesses on the boat are, or claim to be, survivors of the "Titanic," and one day in the dining-room a woman was repeating a number of harrowing details which she had just received from her garrulous stewardess, when my attention was attracted by the actions of a person sitting near by. This person was evidently laboring under a feeling of combined ner-

vousness and anger, casting half-imploring and half-reproving glances at the unconscious speaker, and finally, unable to stand it any longer, jumped up and hurriedly left the room. Needless to say this person was not an American. \* \* \*

Certain of the passengers aboard the boat are very amusing. Especially among these is a young girl, a French girl, I think, who has forever at her heels a quartette of men, old, young and middle aged. A droll person dubbed this group: "Mary and her little lambs," and since then they have been the joy of the boat. Quite the opposite is the pathetic story of a man I have been thrown with to an extent by reason of the fact that we have been seated opposite each other at table. Until a few years ago this person had everything that one could wish for, health, wealth, intelligence, education and the rest. He was fond of travel and of writing down his experiences for various magazines. But during a trip,—in Indo-China I think it was,—he contracted a disease of the stomach from which he has never been able to get free. After consulting all of the great specialists of Europe he is now going back to America to be operated on as a last resort. This operation, I understand, is to be a matter of kill or cure; as it is very dangerous it is more likely to be the former. But, as this man says, he cannot bear the thought of slowly wasting away. It is surely not needful to go far from real life to seek for dismally pathetic tragedies,—we find them all around us. \* \* \*

We are now just off the coast of Nantucket. Land is not yet visible without a glass, but we know that it is there. This morning a little after seven o'clock, just after I went on deck, we had a heavy snow-squall. Later it cleared and the sun, shining on the sea, turns it a beautiful, deep blue. It is still very cold. I am impatient to get on shore. I have thought and written so much about the differences between America and France that I am anxious to put it to the test of a direct comparison. How will America stand up under that test? Well, a few hours will decide it. FRANK PATTERSON.

S. S. "Olympic," April 8, 1913.

## BRIEUX' "DAMAGED GOODS" AND ITS LESSON

IN New York a remarkable thing has happened. "Damaged Goods" by Brieux has been played, not once only, but three times. A while ago appeared an announcement that a young actor meant to produce the play. It elicited the attention of the Medical Review of Reviews and a combination was immediately effected. After weeks of trial the Fulton theater was offered for the performance and an audience of picked men and women was gathered together. Tickets could not be bought at the box office after the usual fashion. It was necessary to join the Sociological fund of the Medical Review of Reviews. Seats for the play were assigned members. There were various comments from individuals and the press. Objectors thought it hardly necessary to give the play before an audience which was perfectly familiar with the facts that the play was written to present, that nothing would be gained by the performance since people who would be most benefited necessarily could not witness it. Afterward many of these critics confessed that they were heartily convinced of the good that had been and should still be done. The lesson of the play is tremendous. No one can see it, no matter how familiar he may be with the subject, and not be impressed not only by the horrors of syphilis, but by the necessity of taking steps to prevent it. People who left the theater that day were inspired anew by the fight that they have undertaken. \* \* \*

Brieux feels intensely his own responsibility or he could never have written such a play. His part is to set forth the facts so that he who hears may understand. Some people still think that the presentation of such a subject is fit only for medical books for the use of specialists. It should never appear upon the stage, nor anywhere where people in general may hear and know. However, it is precisely that which is needed. Facts printed in medical books are lost so far as the general public is concerned, and we may be sure that nothing will be done to remedy existing conditions until the public at large knows the condition that it must fight. The campaign against tuberculosis has resulted in general knowledge of the conditions that produce the disease, the remedies that make for its cure and the necessity for prevention. The result is that we are in a fair way to stamp out tuberculosis through popular education. It is precisely this popular education that must be undertaken before we can eradicate syphilis. That is the keynote of the Brieux play. At every turn somebody says "but I didn't know." People must be made to know. As in many of Brieux' plays the development is not of a dramatic incident, but of a theme. It is not the working out of a special problem in the lives of a group of people that Brieux is concerned with. It

is a bigger thing. He uses individuals only to illustrate a tremendous thing that affects all humanity. Their joys and hopes and fears merely point the particular truth that he is trying to thrust home. And after their tragedy has been presented it will often happen that he introduces an entirely new set of people further to show the facts and point the social condition and its remedy. \* \* \*

The first act of "Damaged Goods" takes place in the doctor's office. M. Dupont has called on the physician for a diagnosis, and his fear that he has syphilis is confirmed. There is no doubt. The doctor tells him, however, that provided he is not one of the five percent of troublesome incurable cases he can be cured. It will take three or four years to determine this. Meantime, the patient must not be married. But from the young man's point of view there is every reason why he must marry. He has become engaged to his cousin and loves her deeply. Her father is an irascible man who will not understand delay, and this will break off the match if he is told the truth. M. Dupont has already contracted to buy a law practice with the dot that his wife will bring. He is willing to put off the marriage six months but not longer. The doctor does everything that a human being can do. He tells the man exactly what it may mean. He reads descriptions from medical books of the ravages of the disease and what may happen to his wife and his children, but M. Dupont is a sophist. These things may come but the mathematical chances are that they will not happen to him. He takes the chance, marries in six months and a child is born. It is sent to the country with a wet nurse as it is not well. Mme. Dupont, its grandmother, on the advice of the country physician takes the child to the great specialist and comes back with the horrible news that it has inherited syphilis from its father. The great physician says that the child must not be nursed by the wet nurse that has it in charge. The grandmother in spite of what she is told will be the result, without explaining to the nurse, bribes her to stay. But the nurse listens at the door to what the doctor says; announces her intention of leaving and blackmails them for 500 francs. The wife appears in the doorway just as the nurse in a frenzy turns on them and puts her reason into words. The mother shrieks and the curtain falls as she repulses her husband. \* \* \*

The next act takes place in the doctor's office. The wife's father comes for a statement from the doctor that will help secure a divorce. The doctor refuses it for the wife's sake and promises that eventually they may have a healthy child provided they become reconciled and follow his advice. Then for the edification of the father, who is a deputy and may have influence in the framing of proper legislation, he brings in patients and lets him hear what they have to say. One is a woman whose husband had syphilis. She is a great sufferer and can not bear children. She denounces the women in front of the barracks who make things unsafe for the soldiers. Next comes the father of a college boy. He denounces the women who haunt the colleges and the law makers who do not protect the youth of the land. One is a prostitute who caught the disease from men who came to her and when she found she had it exulted in passing it on to pay the debt that she owed society. It is a terrible arraignment of our civilization. And it permits no further the excuse "I didn't know." It makes it very clear that it is the business of every man and woman to know, and of society to protect the innocent. The drama was beautifully acted. Richard Bennett played George Dupont, Wilton Lackaye the doctor, Grace Elliston, Henriette the wife, Amelia Gardner, Mme. Dupont the mother, Laura Burt the nurse, Dodson, Mitchell Loches, the father of Henriette, Margaret Wycherly the woman, Clarence Handyside the man, and Mabel Morrison the girl. To these actors New York owes a debt of gratitude for the worthy presentation of a worthy play. ANNE PAGE.

New York, April 12, 1913.

## Parcels Post Popular

Los Angeles is proving a good customer of Uncle Sam's new mail innovation, the parcel post, for according to a statement issued this week by Postmaster Harrison, after a four day count it was found that an average of ten thousand parcel post packages are passing through the Los Angeles post office daily. The statistics gathered in the time stated showed twenty thousand seven hundred and fifty-two packages delivered and nineteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine dispatched. This week Postmaster Harrison is making a six-day count. In the earlier one the average weight of outgoing packages was one pound and five ounces, and incoming packages one pound and four ounces. As a result of this increase in parcels post business, Postmaster Harrison is making three deliveries of parcels post packages daily in the down town districts and two in the resident section.

# By the Way



## Aiding a Defective Memory

I notice that Reynold E. Blight, candidate for the school board, is wondering why he should be "singled out" for attack. He affects to believe that it is because of his "well-known stand against any sectarian influence in the school system." He has no desire to make a lengthy defense, he assures his constituents, adding, "My record is before the people. They know the principles for which I stand." True enough. They do. They have a distinct recollection of the way he slobbered over a lawyer indicted for bribing a juror and whose second trial resulted in a two-thirds verdict of guilty as charged. Mr. Blight's principles were then enunciated so fulsomely that the people are not likely to forget them in a hurry. Possibly, this may explain why he is not regarded as ideal material as a member of the board of education.

## He Knew the Formula

Witty Cyril E. Bretherton, lawyer, poet and essayist, British born, but now a citizen of the United States, this week took out his final papers. Ahead of him in court, on the same errand, was a Mexican who was asked "If it became necessary to take up arms against another country whose duty would it be first to declare war?" replied that he didn't know. The question was referred to Bretherton who promptly and truthfully answered "William Randolph Hearst!" This it is to be en rapport with contemporary American history.

## His Natural Mistake

I am reminded by a patent medicine advertisement of a story told me by Banker Val Wachtel last week down in El Centro. It seems that County Engineer Perry had driven across the line from Calexico into Mexicali with a thirsty companion of rough-and-ready exterior and interior. Mr. Perry ordered a bottle of soda pop, which his comrade scorned, naming his desired liquid.

"Por una?" inquired the Mexican bartender.

"Peruna, h—ll!" scoffed the disgusted and thirsty customer. "I can get that over in Calexico. Gimme rye."

## Big Railroad Men Here

William Sproule, president of the Southern Pacific railroad, and Charles S. Fee, passenger traffic manager of that road, have been in the city this week to discuss certain business affairs of the corporation in connection with the dissolution problem. Mr. Sproule is accompanied by his wife and both he and Mr. Fee are at the Hotel Alexandria. John Sebastian, third vice-president of the Rock Island railroad, is another notable, accompanied by General Passenger Agent J. A. Stewart, of Topeka, and F. W. Thompson of San Francisco, general western agent. Mr. Sebastian is here to form an idea of the probable extent of the coast traffic in 1915. Another railway visitor has been District Passenger Agent H. F. Carter, of the Union Pacific, stationed at Minneapolis, who, accompanied by H. A. Buck, passenger coast agent for the Panhandle lines, seeped into town Tuesday.

## Gloomy Political Outlook

Deep, impenetrable gloom pervades the warring political camps. Alack and alas, the war chests are empty and the public seems reluctant to fill them. The financial committee of the Municipal Conference, I am told, is not meeting with any notable success in its efforts to "save the city from Socialism." Contributors to the Citizens' Committee fund of 1911 have taken a retrospective glance over the last eighteen months and wonder what they have received for their liberal response to the previous call for cash. They say "wait until after the primaries and then we will subscribe if necessary." The Rose committee may be having better luck, but it is doubtful. The Good Government fetish will attract many zealots who will work more conscientiously without pay than the political hatchetmen who insist on "\$5.00 per" and expenses before engaging in missionary labor. However, one thing is incontrovertible, the voters are heartily sick of elections and the sooner the city settles down to constructive administration work and

eliminates the hirsute scientists who would establish a world's political experiment station in the city hall the better all factions will be suited.

## Nothing Slow About Frank

Frank Garbutt, father of the Athletic Club, is rejoicing in the possession of a new motor boat of the Viper Hydroplane type, which, when completed, will be one of the fastest craft on the Pacific Coast. It is to be equipped with two, one hundred horse power motors, and it has been intimated that Frank will try to show Joe Fellows a few tricks in the way of speed. The new boat will be twenty-two feet long and six feet abeam. It will have surface propellers which are said to be superior to the submerged type for speed. The boat has been built at San Pedro and is to be launched next week. Another new boat that is expected to cause a ripple of excitement and admiration around Los Angeles harbor is owned by William Ruess, the local automobile man. It is still on exhibition at the Pope-Hartford show rooms and as soon as Ruess places his new speeder in commission he will be tackled for a race either outside of the breakwater or around Catalina.

## State Superior Court With Us

We have been honored this week by the opening of an eight-day session of the state supreme court in its local headquarters in the Bullard Block with Chief Justice Beatty, and Justices Angelotti, Shaw, Sloss, Henshaw, Melvin and Lorigan in attendance. Among the more important matters which the supreme court has been scheduled to consider are the tide lands case, the People versus Lee Sam Chin, Cortelyou versus the Imperial Land Company, Shirley versus All Night and Day Bank, Title Insurance and Trust Company versus Southern Pacific Company and many others, including the case involving the Pasadena school district in the levying of taxes for the construction of a school house.

## Cricket Expert Deserts Us

O. S. Rasmussen, who is perhaps one of the best known cricket stars in Southern California, and a prominent member of the Los Angeles Cricket Club will leave today on the Tanyo Maru for Shanghai, China. His loss by the local club will be keenly felt as last season, in the matches against San Diego, Rasmussen dismissed ten of the border batsmen for ridiculous scores and practically won the match for Los Angeles. He will devote much of his time to the game in the new republic as he has an enviable reputation there. In the Interport matches between Shanghai and Hong Kong he distinguished himself.

## Sample of Our Girls

That publicity stunt of the Los Angeles Ad Club reached a climax this week when Grace L. Brown and Margaret J. Scarborough, the two Los Angeles college girls who started out a month ago to walk to San Francisco, reached their destination at the Saint Francis Hotel of the Golden Gate city about 5 o'clock Wednesday evening, covering a tramp of close to five hundred miles, bearing messages from President Ingold of the Los Angeles Ad Club to President Woodhead of the San Francisco Ad Club. They averaged about seventeen miles a day. Their record hike was from Ventura to Carpinteria, a distance of eighteen miles, which was made in six hours. Their longest day's walk was from Soledad to Salinas, when they made twenty-six miles between sunrise and sundown. Besides carrying the Ad Club's greetings they also bore a message from Mayor Alexander of this city to Mayor Rolph of San Francisco.

## Modernizing the Plaza Mission

Announcement this week of modern improvements on the famous old Plaza Mission Church, aggregating in cost about \$20,000, has caused a pang of pain to a number of the older residents who deprecate any modernizing of this historic old structure which is one of the last relics of old pueblo days. The ground in the rear of the mission is being cleared to make way for the resident priests and another innovation is a two thousand dollar pipe organ for the church. The Plaza mission has figured largely in the history of Los Angeles and old timers regret to see the famous old structure part with any of its early Spanish trappings.

## Order of Wholesale Invitationists

Indefatigable have been the members of the executive committee of the Convention League, who have been sending out invitations for several big gatherings in Los Angeles. One went to the Young Women's Association Biennial Convention now in session at Richmond, Virginia, to hold its next convention in this city in 1915. Another 1915 bid went to the convention of the Lutheran synod, which is to convene next month at Atchison, Kansas. The league is also co-operating with the local Native Sons in their efforts to secure the city convention for Los Angeles in 1914, as well as with the local order of the Train dispatchers of America to se-

cure that convention for this city in June of this year. One thousand pennants and two thousand badges, bearing Los Angeles emblems, have been sent to the National Federation of Musical Clubs, which will convene in Chicago next Monday. These are to be used by California delegates to secure the convention of musical clubs for this city for 1915.

## L. A. B. A. Broadens Scope

Old established precedents were thrown to the winds this week when for the first time in the history of its organization the Los Angeles Bar Association decided to admit a woman attorney to its role of membership. The Portia in question is Mrs. Georgia P. Bullock whose application was considered by the association Tuesday night. Although there are many women in this city who are eligible to practice law in the superior courts Mrs. Bullock will be the first one to take her stand side by side with the prominent barristers who comprise the local bar association.

## Loucks May Be Lucky

Friends of Robert G. Loucks, prominent Democrat and well known attorney, are striving to have him named United States district attorney for Southern California. The appointment will come from President Wilson and the attorney general. Robert is a graduate of Pomona College and the University of Southern California School of Law, and Pomona Alumni are behind him to a man.

## Increasing the Speed Limit

At last the state legislature seems to have realized that the present speed law limiting automobilists to twenty miles an hour should be revised, for an additional five mile clip is to be allowed in Los Angeles county if the bill pending before the legislature is passed as recommended this week by the county board of supervisors, led by S. A. Butler. Resolutions have been offered favoring the increasing of the speed limit in the state from twenty to twenty-five miles an hour. This will in nowise interfere with the city traffic ordinances which require a slower gait in the congested downtown districts.

## Normal School Gets Its Share

Students of Los Angeles Normal are rejoicing this week over the fact that the state legislature has appropriated \$12,500 for additional land and bleachers on the athletic field. The trustees are to be congratulated on their good work in landing this sum in view of the many demands on the state treasury.

## Free Public Market Experiment

After much crusading on the part of the Evening Herald the finance committee of the city council has been finally persuaded to try the experiment of a public curbstone market for the remainder of the fiscal year. Six hundred and fifty dollars have been appropriated for this purpose and will be placed at the disposal of the public market committee. The board of public works will be asked to provide men and teams from the street department to furnish up after the market is over. It will open for three days every week. Letters are to be sent to producers of produce in garden truck in the adjoining counties in the Coachella and Imperial valleys, notifying them of the date for opening these markets and seeking co-operation. San Diego has led in this innovation.

## Still They Come

Transcontinental railways entering Los Angeles will bring their Southern California colonist season to a close with the end of this week when seventy-eight tourist sleepers laden with easterners will arrive. Thirty-nine were due to reach here Friday and the same number today carrying about three thousand colonists. Already, nearly twenty-nine thousand colonists have been landed in Southern California and with these additional trains the total should be far in excess of the thirty thousand mark which the local railway officials had aimed to reach.

## Forestalling Future Business

Representatives of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company are said to be on the Pacific Coast investigating harbor facilities in Los Angeles, preliminary to establishing local service to west coast ports following the opening of the Panama canal. A much discussed question is whether the North German Lloyd will take over the purchase of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for which it has been dickering, or whether the Hamburg-American Steamship Company will assume control. In Los Angeles circles it is generally believed that when the real purchaser of the Pacific Mail comes to light, it will prove to be the North German Lloyd Company.

## Bon Voyage to the Stevens'

Otheman Stevens, dramatic critic of the Los Angeles Examiner, with Mrs. Stevens will sail May 3 on the Manchuria from San Francisco for China, whither he goes on a well-earned vacation. It will be his second visit to the Orient.

# Books

Despite traces of occasional carelessness in the proof reading, in the new and revised edition of Hubert Howe Bancroft's masterly study of "The New Pacific" it is a volume well worth having. The work was first published in November, 1899, and is true to that date. The new edition, revised and reprinted in September and October, 1912, is still very valuable. We have missed desirable marginal dates and notes, but the spirit of the work is so large, lofty and true, that one is inclined to pass over the few deficiencies as non essentials. On page 248 the writer of the book expresses his estimate of the Pacific and the countries which border upon it as a residence for humanity, and so far as is now known, although the author's valuation of it and them is very high indeed, it is still below the actuality, especially with regard to health and all those things which are essential to human well being. The frequent treachery and surliness of all seas, the Pacific as well as any other, is a comment on the misleadingness of names. Says Bancroft: "Magellan a victim of his religion and his vanity," is an example of volumes of teaching in a line or two, that may be found not infrequently in this most interesting volume, of greatly condensed history. Its legends are so labeled that they may not be mistaken by the unwary for undiluted facts. The closing story from a writer of the sixteenth century is rarely amusing. Calafia the dark colored Amazonian queen of lower California is the heroine, the prophetic suggestiveness is verified by the agreeableness of the climate of Southern California, especially to infancy and age, as well as to those debilitated by disease or excesses. It does tend to darken the complexion, as the tale suggests, but reddens rather than blackens.

That Southern California is the most desirable place in which to live in all the length and breadth of the shores and islands of this great and ancient sea, other things being equal, the author plainly declares. Naturally, this opinion will please those to whom Southern California has become the world's home land, where gentleness and kindness are taught by sun and rain and winds; where thunderbolts are fewest and almost never deadly; snow and ice have to be sought as rareties, rather than avoided, flowers and fruits are not annually antagonized by frost; a large part of its volcanoes are extinct and earthquakes of a destructive nature are few and far between. Of the courage of the men, who, in frail vessels and with scanty equipment braved the perils of unknown seas and shores, until days counted to weeks and months and years, we are told by this author with marvelous and fascinating detail, even to the sins and crimes mixed with their hardihood. In all history, religion and cruelty are too often found in close companionship and hatred and covetousness looking to a higher power to bless and further their unhalloved deeds, but looking in vain. This book of 544 closely printed pages and well indexed, is published by the Bancroft Co. of New York City and is valued for use in high schools as well as in home and public libraries.

M. B. M.

## "The Crystal Stopper"

When Maurice Leblanc created Arsene Lupin those of the reading public who enjoyed the "Sherlock Holmes" or "Raffles" type of story hailed the

Frenchman as the successor of Conan Doyle and E. W. Hornung. But each succeeding adventure of the wily Arsene has grown more commonplace, and in "The Crystal Stopper," Maurice Leblanc may lay claim to the distinction of having written the worst criminal and detective tale that has come to the reviewer's table for many years. Had his name not been appended to the story not even the publisher of a ten-cent popular magazine would have ventured to affront his clientele with such an absurd waste of words. There is not even a shadow of a plot; not a trace of a thrill, not a shred of ingenuity or of suspense. It is deadly dull, badly written, and the construction of the narrative is less polished than those turned out by composition classes in our grammar schools. This may be due to the translation—for M. Leblanc's sake we hope so. ("The Crystal Stopper." By Maurice Leblanc. Doubleday, Page & Co.)

## "Sally Castleton, Southerner"

One of these days there will be a law passed against novelists and playwrights utilizing the time-worn theme of the dainty, lovely, lovable, fiery Southern maiden falling in love with the Northern soldier, defying him, flouting him, driving him into danger, and then rescuing him, even at the cost of her loyalty. That plot has been used to the wearing-out stage—patched, repatched, dyed and stained—but the signs of wear are there, and it is a flimsy and untrustworthy fabric. There can be nothing new said on the subject—at least, there has been no literary Moses of late to lead the readers out of the wilderness. The last offense is "Sally Castleton, Southerner," by Crittenden Marriott. Save for the names and a few unimportant incidents the book might be mistaken for half a dozen other stories. Marriott has a skill of narrative, but it seems unworthily employed in turning out so hackneyed a tale. ("Sally Castleton, Southerner." By Crittenden Marriott. J. B. Lippincott Co.)

## Notes From Boodland

Writing of Francis Thompson, a new and complete edition of whose poems is about to be published, C. Lewis Hind in the London Nation declares that Thompson was really a happy man in spite of his sordid poverty. He says: I never knew him miserable, or even unhappy. I doubt even if he was wretched prowling the squalor of the Charing Cross arches, for there were the stars above, and within him was his soul, agonizing for the long-delayed return. He had his own interior sources of intense happiness, also his curious outside interests in cricket, in the campaigns of great generals and in his incursions into hero-worship—for Coventry Patmore, for Henley. I shall never forget that afternoon when he sat at Henley's feet, literally, on a footstool, in the house at Muswell Hill, and Henley talked, and Thompson talked, and the younger poet unloosed his magnificent admiration, and the elder poet, amusement and pleasure mingling on his giant face, purred. The detached, disheveled, yet dignified figure of Francis Thompson returns to me often these days, now that his rough pilgrimage is ended, and his footprints, as the years pass, grow deeper and firmer. I close my eyes and see him on his way to the Academy office, walking down Chancery lane on a dire November day, splashed with mud,

## An Embarrassment of Riches

Is the only description of the good things we have for those who love Old Books. Don't miss them. None so poor but he may browse. Students of the drama, here's an item that was designed for the undoing of your purse-strings. The British Theatre—25 delightful little volumes, packed with plays, culled from the prompt books of Drury Lane and Covent Garden, by Mrs. Inchbald, an authoress and actress of distinction, and, moreover, a noted beauty of her day. Shakespeare, Goldsmith, Garrick and Morton are represented. More than 100 plays in all embellished with charming copper plates throughout. Published 1808. Bound in scored calf. \$25.00 the set.

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dripping with rain, jeered at, his sodden fisherman's basket of books squelching on his shoulders—but his eyes are above the chimney-pots, he is seeing visions, and his lips move, for he is leaving great verse unto a little clan. The splash of mud from omnibuses, the taunts of boys found no entry to the splendor of his waking dream. The conscience of the world may be at rest about this poet. Everything material that could be done to aid a man of genius, every palliative to ease the insufficient equipment of his poor body was given to him by his pilot. The lighted human window always shone. The rest was with God.

"A Village in the Jungle," by Woolf, is being published in London by Edwin Arnold, for whom Longmans, Green & Co. are the American agents. It is described as a tragic tale of Old Ceylon and pictures the tragedy of a remote jungle village in Ceylon. It gives a realistic picture of the curious native life in that part of the world, which the author has had exceptional opportunities for studying. Other spring announcements by this house include a book of "College Sermons" delivered at Lehigh, Columbia, Hobart, and Michigan Universities by Dr. L. C. Stewardson, former president of Hobart College; a new book of "Sermon Notes," by Cardinal Newman, and Frederick A. Cleveland's "Organized Democracy," in which the author approaches the theme of popular sovereignty from the viewpoint of the present-day concept that government should exist for common welfare.

"How to Master the Spoken Word," by Edwin G. Lawrence, will be published by A. C. McClurg & Co. immediately. It is described as a "comprehensive textbook of oratory," adapted either to self-tuition or class work in public speaking, and contains the complete course which the author gives in his institution, the Lawrence School of New York City. From the mechanical aspects of the voice and its use the author covers the ground through construction of sentences and speeches, and the conditions of effective delivery, and reproduces a number of the most famous speeches of both ancient and modern times, giving analyses of their construction and accounts of their delivery.

Books published recently by Houghton Mifflin Company included three historic works: "The Fall of the Dutch Republic," by Henrik Willem van Loom; "Guerrilla Leaders of the World," by Percy Cross Standing, and "England in 1815," by Joseph Ballard. "The English Lyric," by Prof. Felix E. Schelling of the University of Pennsylvania, is the latest contribution to the series of volumes, edited by William Allen Neilson, under the general title of "Types of English Literature."

Harper & Brothers announced the publication last week of "The Sojourner," by Robert Dill Elder, and "The Bend in the Road," by Truman A. de Weese. "The Sojourner" tells the story of the son of a millionaire who after an unfortunate experience at Princeton breaks with his father. Then he goes west and becomes a cowboy, and among the Colorado mountains experiences hardships, adventures, and loyal comradeships which make a man

of him. The girl who has done so much to harm him in the east again nearly wrecks his life. All through the story the presence of the Sojourner, appearing at critical moments, is a mystical influence for good. "The Bend in the Road" is an account of the rejuvenation of an abandoned farm by a city man, who, while making fields and orchards bear was finding health and refreshment for himself. The author points out how a business man of moderate means can indulge in a hobby which will do more for him than golf, and how easily he can secure a country home near his place of employment where he may find that contentment which comes from contact with growing things. The book is undoubtedly a reflection of the author's personal experience at his country home near Niagara Falls.

In "Common Sense in Foreign Policy," just published by the Duttons, Sir Harry H. Johnson forecasts the logical boundaries of the "Empires of the Future," when peace and good-will shall reign among the white nations and there shall be alliance throughout all the world in a final struggle for the mastery over nature. Also published by this house is "Toward a New Theater," by Edward Gordon Craig, which doubtless will prove of great interest to theatrical people and authors interested in the dramatic art. The reform Mr. Craig wishes to bring about goes beyond the adoption of beautiful designs or clever devices for scenery. He is trying to bring back into the theater some of the sense of greatness and breadth, some of the profounder elements in human nature, which the stage seems to have lost since it "came indoors." Mr. Craig's new book contains forty finely reproduced designs for stage scenes, with critical notes by the inventor. Models of these designs exhibited in one of the London galleries a few months ago created a sensation.

Publishers of "The Lost Million" recently announced that the author's name as given, Winthrop Allen, was the pseudonym of a well-known popular writer, and asked many of the booksellers among their customers to guess at the author's real name. The great majority of the guesses have been Anna Katherine Green, though guesses probably were aided by the fact that this publishing house only a short time ago made a great success of "Initials Only," by A. K. G., and that another book is about due from the pen of this story writer. Another guess is Louis Joseph Vance, suggested by the long list of clever mystery stories by this author.

Oscar S. Strauss' new book, "The American Spirit," to be published April 18 by the Century Company, embodies several addresses on important phases of America's commercial and diplomatic relations, and studies of notable figures in American history—Theodore Roosevelt, Cardinal Farley, and Edward Morse Shepard. The title is dangerously close to that of Dr. Henry Van Dyke's "The Spirit of America." The same house will issue, probably in June, a new historical romance, "The Scarlet Rider," by Miss Bertha Runkle, whose "The Helmet of Navarre" made her famous in a very short time.

# Music



By W. Francis Gates

This has been a good year for the Los Angeles composer. The various musical organizations have vied with one another in giving him a hearing in their concerts. The People's orchestra, the Brahms quintet, the Ellis, Lyric and Orpheus clubs have presented his works, and now the Symphony orchestra has closed its season with a symphonic poem by Charles E. Pemberton, according to the first place on last Friday's bill. This is a piece of out-and-out program music and if you have the story and the contextual themes set out before you—as they were given in the program notes of Mr. Chase—you can get the musical parallel to Kipling's story, "The Light That Failed." And if you haven't—well, there is a lot of interesting orchestration to hear. Mr. Pemberton is wide in his study and in his musical sympathies and his music reflects this latitude of view. His symphonic poem is somewhat episodic; without its program it would be charged with lack of unity. But the composer has produced a number of interesting effects and bits of thematic treatment. Mr. Hamilton conducted this work with unwonted energy, taking pride, doubtless, in the creation of one of his players. Mr. Pemberton having been a member of his orchestra for sixteen years.

There was a delightfully large audience out at this concert, drawn in part by Lhevinne, the pianist and partly to do honor to Harley Hamilton, who lays down the baton after sixteen years of unselfish effort to supply Los Angeles with good music. Mr. Lhevinne played with the orchestra the Liszt E flat concerto and as encores a Liszt etude, a Rubenstein etude and Mendelssohn's "On Wings of Song." His reception was rapturous and his superb mastery of his instrument carried his audience to unusual demonstrations of applause. No greater solo work or better orchestral accompaniment has been done in the long series of symphony on this program is one of the ilton. The Dvorak "New World" symphony on this program is one of the most enjoyable in the whole symphonic repertory and it was played by the orchestra as if each man determined the last should be the best. Its strongly individualized and tangible themes give it first place in popular esteem. Hugo Kaun's "Festival March" (first played by the orchestra November 15, 1907) with its more than reminiscence of "Star Spangled Banner" was a good closing number, a peculiar combination of would-be classic, would-be popular construction. Mr. Hamilton was the recipient of an ovation, and at the close of the program, without warning to him, the orchestra played "Should Old Acquaintance Be Forgotten," as a farewell for his coming European trip.

I am inclined to think that the "New World Symphony" is a favorite of Director Hamilton. I remember it was the first symphony I heard him direct, December 28, 1900; then it appeared November 21, 1902, February 2, 1906, again November 19, 1909 and now it closes my thirteen years of symphony hearing, under his baton. And if a personal word is permissible, I will admit that I have received more musical pleasure and instruction from the symphony concerts in these thirteen years than from any other one source. The

total covered about 85 concerts (with extras) without a break.

After two years of absence, Olga Steeb returned to the Los Angeles concert stage last week in a program which displayed her varied abilities in no weak light. Her selections were taken from Bach-Busoni, Paradies, Haydn, Raff, Beethoven, Chopin, Keef-er, Liszt, and Schoenfeld. Miss Steeb has a wonderfully developed technic and that is said after hearing her within twenty hours of hearing Lhevinne. She has brilliancy and a large, virile tone. At the same time she has a fund of sentiment which, it must be admitted, is a bit overdrawn at times. But that is a matter which, doubtless, time will cure. In memorizing, this young pianist is a wonder, as shown by her playing nine concertos in three successive concerts in Berlin two years ago. The day after Henry Schoenfeld gave her the manuscript of his "Spinning Song," she played it for him from memory, and it is a work of about of the difficulty and length of some of the larger Chopin compositions. Her playing of Liszt's "Faust Waltz" and the Chopin A flat Polonaise called out great enthusiasm on the part of an audience, which was large and generous in well earned applause. One thing to be complimented is the make-up of the program, which embodied descriptive notes, in which I rather see the masterful hand of Mr. Keefer, the fortunate husband of the popular artist of the evening.

Speaking of program notes, the Symphony management has been particularly fortunate in its editors. E. F. Kubel for nine years, Frank Patterson for five years and Waldo F. Chase for two years, have supplied program notes that are the equal of any in the country. And it is no light task to get together the material thus presented—one which I imagine pays the writer about one-fifth what it is worth. The program books have been far and away more artistic in their make-up than the advertising monstrosities of the Boston Symphony orchestra.

Friday, May 3, the Symphony orchestra and the Woman's orchestra will combine in a testimonial concert to Harley Hamilton, the conductor of both bands. This will produce a fine program by an orchestra of more than one hundred players. The Auditorium should be filled for such a purpose and with such a body of players.

Here's hoping that we all may have as happy an end as Alfredo Janotta. Last Sunday week this delightful old Italian gentleman bowed his acknowledgments to the plaudits of a large audience at the People's orchestral concerts. A few days later he passed away without suffering. Meeting recognition at the hands of the younger generation of musicians must have given him much pleasure in his last days. He was born in 1837, on the island of Capua, Italy, and came to this country in 1865 and for many years taught in Chicago, about eight years ago coming to Los Angeles. In his memory and that of George Anderson, another vocal teacher recently deceased, the People's orchestra played a memorial number last Sunday, in addition to its regular program. Perhaps it was the somber nature of the selections that caused the public to absent itself. The orchestral numbers were of a heavy character and the soloists, Mrs. Hance and Mr. Carlson did not tend to relieve the

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begott: Continue to make up your rigid atmosphere as their numbers were eminently suited to a church service. Just a word of warning, Mr. Le- programs on this order and your audience will shrink below the approximately five hundred size of last Sunday. You will never draw the public—the unmusical public you want to make musical—by offering Richard Strauss, Chadwick, Sibelius and Smetana. If you are going to lift the public from a given level, you must get nearly to that level yourself in order to gain a leverage—that's good natural philosophy and musical philosophy.

At the banquet of the local New England conservatory students, Saturday, the speeches were made by Carl Bronson, Mrs. Hattie Jordan, Mrs. Emma Jewel, Arthur Babcock, Estelle Rubin and Mrs. E. J. Cressey. Miss Eva Pike largely was responsible for the banquet and the enjoyable entertainment provided.

Saturday night the Brahms quintet closed its season with a program that was not long but was highly interesting. It offered the Grieg quartet for strings, in G minor, and the Brahms piano quintet. Between these, Mrs. Bertha Vaughn, soprano, was heard to excellent advantage in a group of Brahms songs, which made a demand for several encore numbers. The quintet was at its best, and that is saying a good deal. Messrs. Seiling, Tandler, Koop, Simonsen and Grunn have labored insistently in the cause of chamber music for the last three years and this season have brought their recitals to a point where not only is the musical result of the highest order, but the finances begin to appear on the right side of the ledger. Much of the latter comes from the liberality and management of F. W. Blanchard.

Combination of the various singing societies Tuesday night, while it may not have done the flood sufferers of Ohio much good, proved what the Ellis and Lyric clubs could do for the musical atmosphere of Los Angeles if they were to forget their individuality say twice a year and work up mixed chorus concerts, presenting the less frequently heard oratorios and cantatas. What a treat it would be to hear Chadwick's "Phoenix Expirans" or Foote's "Skeleton in Armor" or even the much sung "Elijah" by such a combination of male and female choruses. The 210 voices which sung together at that time, well trained voices and experienced in choral work, produced an ensemble such as has not been heard in Los Angeles since the palmy days of oratorio thirteen years ago, when Fred Bacon's chorus used to give the standard oratorios in a highly creditable manner. It was a bad day for Los Angeles choral music when Mr. Bacon gave up his choral activities here and moved to the tall grass, i. e., Claremont. But, perhaps, that \$5,000 symphony leader (yet to come) will be a man under whom the

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES.

In the Matter of the Estate of John P. Jones, Deceased.

Notice of hearing of petition for order to convey real estate.

Notice is hereby given that Roy Jones, administrator of the estate of John P. Jones, deceased (appointed, qualified and acting in the above entitled matter) on the 20th day of March, 1913, filed his verified petition in the above entitled matter, petitioning the above entitled Court that he, as such administrator be authorized, empowered and directed to make a conveyance to J. P. Gardiner of all that certain real property situate in the City of Santa Monica, County of Los Angeles, State of California, described as follows, to wit:

Lot "T" Block 198 as per map recorded in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Los Angeles in Book 3 pages 80 and 81 and in Book 39 page 45 et seq. of Maps, Records of said County, for the sum of \$1562.50, together with interest at seven per cent per annum from the 29th day of October, 1912.

And notice is further given that in said verified petition the said Roy Jones petitions the above entitled Court, as such administrator, to be authorized, empowered and directed to make a conveyance to H. J. Engelbrecht, C. A. Tegner, Roy Jones and J. B. Proctor of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12 and 13 in Block "G," Lots 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 in Block J of the Palisades, being a subdivision of a portion of the Rancho San Vicente y Santa Monica and Boca de Santa Monica, as per map recorded in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Los Angeles, State of California in Book 8, page 32, et seq. of Maps, Records of said County, for the sum of \$29,000 and interest from September 29th, 1912, all as set forth in said petition on file, which is hereby referred to and made a part hereof;

And notice is further given, that in said verified petition said Roy Jones petitions the above entitled Court, as such administrator, to be authorized, empowered and directed to make a conveyance to Roy Jones, Trustee, of that certain real estate situate in the City of Santa Monica, County of Los Angeles, State of California, described as follows, to wit:

Lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 in Block "H," and Lots 7 and 19 in Block "I" of the Palisades, being a subdivision of a portion of the Rancho San Vicente y Santa Monica and Boca de Santa Monica, as per map recorded in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, in Book 8 page 32, et seq. of Maps, Records of said County, for the sum of \$37,500, together with interest at six per cent per annum from the 30th day of September, 1912, all as set forth in said petition on file, which is hereby referred to and made a part hereof.

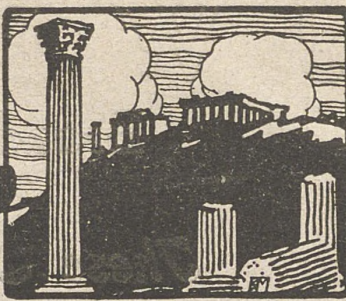
NOW THEREFORE, pursuant to said order, notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of May, 1913, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Courtroom of Department Two of the above entitled Court, Court House, Los Angeles County, (or at the time and place to which the hearing of said petition may be continued) said petition will come on regularly for hearing, and at said time said administrator will then present to the Court the facts and circumstances and the reasons why said petition should be granted, and why said Roy Jones, as such administrator of the estate of John P. Jones, deceased should convey to said J. P. Gardiner, H. J. Engelbrecht, C. A. Tegner, Roy Jones, J. B. Proctor and Roy Jones, Trustee, the above described properties.

Dated Los Angeles, Cal., March 20, 1913.  
ROY JONES,  
Administrator of the Estate of John P. Jones, Deceased.

singing societies will be glad to unite for broader and more permanent results. We shall see.



# Art



By Everett C. Maxwell

EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK.  
Boli Collection—Blanchard Art Gallery.

One of the most unique and altogether unusual exhibitions of paintings that have ever been hung in Los Angeles is now to be found on the walls of the Blanchard art gallery. This extensive showing is the property of Mrs. P. E. Boli of the City of Mexico, and comprises about seventy-five canvases by the old masters of Europe and Mexico. This collection is the result of eighteen years accumulation on the part of Mrs. Boli who has proved herself to be a connoisseur of taste and judgment. Mrs. Boli concluded after much foreign travel that Mexico was the only country that had not already been sacked of all its valuable paintings by the old masters. Deciding to make a comprehensive collection of antique art, no effort or expense was spared in acquiring knowledge that would render her judgment upon art matters of value in her undertaking. As a direct result of Mrs. Boli's endeavors as a collector, she not only has become an authority upon the works of the old masters but has aggregated a collection the equal of which is seldom seen in America today.

Owing to the serious conditions existing in Mexico, Mrs. Boli is now prac-

who has taken the vow to enter the sisterhood. The artist has seen fit to pose her as the usual "Santa Rosline" and the model has had her vow, painted in Latin on the left hand side of the canvas just above the signature of the painter. Paez was famous for large church paintings. Several still exist in Mexico, one of which remains in Mrs. Boli's collection and occupies an entire end of the gallery. "Joseph and Child" was painted by Jose del Castillo in 1630. This picture, which is remarkably well drawn, was one of the last relics sold by a Mexican family that was financially embarrassed. The canvas has been through many revolutions and has received rough treatment, but nothing can reduce the brilliancy of coloring of that date. "A Portrait of a Saint" is supposed to be the work of Nicholas Rodriguez (1683). This artist was one of the most famous of the old masters of Mexico. The drapery is well rendered.

\* \* \*

"San Antonio" (1776) is a good example of the school of Cabrera. This canvas was painted by a priest who placed it in the Church of San Andres, where it remained until a few years ago. The priest in charge of the church exchanged it for a more modern painting. "Study of an Old Man" is one of



"CUPID'S DANCE," BY VAN DYCK, GEM OF THE BOLI COLLECTION

tically a refugee. Her spacious gallery which was built to accommodate this collection was utterly demolished by the revolutionists and only by good luck were the paintings saved. At present, Mrs. Boli's plans are uncertain, and when in Los Angeles the collection will remain in Blanchard gallery at which place it may be seen privately by making an appointment with the curator any day except Saturday, which has been reserved for public view. Those interested in old paintings, students of art and pupils of the public schools should avail themselves of this opportunity to study the work of the bygone painters who contributed their best conceptions to the art of the world.

\* \* \*

Realizing that my opinion upon this collection is worth no more than my readers', I will not attempt to analyze the work from a critical viewpoint, but will merely give a brief history of the canvases in catalogue rotation. "Santa Rosline" is a portrait study painted by Jose Paez in 1750. The canvas represents the daughter of a Spanish family

the good things in the collection. The artist is unknown, but the work bears a strong resemblance to that of Titian. It is strong in modeling, rich in color and handled in an interesting manner. A nude painted on copper is a copy of a Fizeano and "Saint Ana and Child" is a Murillo copy. "Peasants Playing Dice" is by Tenier, the Younger, and is the original of a well known subject. "Christ and Angels" is by the great Murillo and is the fragment of a large picture. The most prominent part of the painting is not shown, but enough remains to make a fine composition. This work represents Murillo in his earlier years when he painted in the vaporoso style. In this time, before 1642, he worked with his master, Jean del Castillo, making numerous paintings for the colonial merchants for shipment to transatlantic Spain, which is still rich in Murillo canvases.

\* \* \*

Federigo Boracci is represented by a very pleasing group of the "Holy Family." "Madonna and Child," a colorful study, is by an unknown artist, as are also two quaint Biblical scenes, that

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hang nearby. "El Pastor," also by an unknown painter, is bad in drawing and is of value only as an unique example of a very old treatment. There is much charm to the painting called "Madonna Under the Oaks." The work is not signed but strongly resembles the drawing of Raphael, of which it is no doubt a copy. "Cupid's Dance" by Van Dyck is unquestionably the best canvas in the collection. It is exquisite in color, true in values, strongly modeled and well composed. This gem comes from the gallery of the well known collector, Senor Caberera of Puebla, who at one time possessed the finest private collection in Mexico. A portrait of Van Dyck painted on copper is of the school of Rubens, and "Christ Arrested by Romans" represents Martinez at his best. "The Concepcion" is by Fra Diego Becceara, one of the best painters in Mexico in the seventeenth century. "Jolly Toper," "Portrait of a Man" and "Toper" are the titles of a group of three attractive canvases by Franz Hals. These are well drawn and very fine in color.

"Madonna and Child" by Murillo is representative of the master's second style of handling colors, called calido. This is a remarkable canvas in many respects, and one of the best in the collection. "San Francisco and Angels," "Delores," "The Last Supper," "Musicians," "Saint Augustine," "Nude," "Adoration of Christ," "Madonna and Child," "Guard Sleeping," "Old Saint," "Joseph and Child," "San Pedro," "Carmen de la Luz," "Adoration of Christ by the Shepherds," "Portrait of a Girl," "Saint," "Delores," "Flogging of Christ," "Elizabeth, Queen of Spain," "Head Study," and "Saint," form a remarkably interesting group of work by unknown artists. "The Flute Player" by Carot is of great interest owing to the fact that we seldom see figure work by this great landscape master. "The Village Feast" is by Peter Brueghel, the Younger, and "Eternal Love" is a beautiful study of an old Flemish painting executed on wood by Mrs. Bodi. "Christ on Cross" is supposed to be by Peschel and "Sleeping Hunter" is signed "G. M." Luis Kruz is represented by a well painted "Head of Falstaff" and Hans Hobbema by a colorful landscape. "Old Saint" (1750) is by Juerez and "Guardian Angel" by Arriago.

\* \* \*

"Christ's Crucifixion" is by Baltasar de Eichave, the Younger, and Schave is credited with a well drawn portrait. "Christ on Cross" is by Francisco Martinez and "Nero's Feast" by Prudehonne. "Saint" by Miguel Cabrera is notable for its luminous color, and a landscape by David Tenier, the Elder (1640) is a rare example of this celebrated painter's work. "Christ and Angels" and "Saint Augustine" are by Miguel Cabrera, who is noted for his church

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paintings. "Saint Francis" by Zuberan is a valuable work and "Joseph and Potiphar's Wife" by A. Cignarri is strong in drawing and rich in color. A George Ennis landscape is particularly good and of great art interest at this time. A hand painted fan which formerly belonged to the Empress Carlota, wife of Maximilian, and another even more beautiful, decorated by a water color painting of the famous "Marriage Scene," by Fortuny, are of interest, as also are a group of old letters, documents and engravings.

# Social & Personal

Gradually, the list of Los Angelans traveling through the east and abroad grows larger, receiving new additions each week. Mr. and Mrs. Otheman Stevens and Mrs. Edward Silent will go to San Francisco the latter part of this month, preparatory to sailing May 3 for a tour of the Orient. Sunday Mrs. M. F. Ihmsen of Sunset place will start for New York to join her daughter, Miss Josephine Ihmsen, who has been at school there. Mrs. Charles C. Carpenter is in Washington, D. C., where she is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Captain and Mrs. Lambert Whitfield Jordan. Mrs. William T. Maurice accompanied her east. Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Kurtz and Miss Bertha Ducommun will enjoy an European trip. Dr. and Mrs. Kurtz will return in the autumn, but Miss Ducommun will devote several years to study in Berlin, Paris and other centers of art. Mrs. Charles Rivers Drake and Miss Marguerite Drake will sail April 26 for a year abroad, and may be joined later by Mr. Drake and Miss Pinita Drake, who are visiting in Arizona. Mrs. John P. Jones is on her way to New York, from which port she will sail for a year abroad, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Rowan will leave next week for a sightseeing journey through the east. Monday morning will mark the departure of Mrs. John F. Francis and Miss Ruth Kays for New York, and after a few days there they will sail for Liverpool. Sailing from San Francisco September 20, under the direction of D. F. Robertson of the steamship department, Citizens Trust & Savings Bank, will be Mrs. E. B. Tufts, Miss Marjorie Tufts, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lane, Dr. and Mrs. B. A. Bailey, Miss N. E. Null, Mrs. D. F. Robertson, Mrs. O. F. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Fuller, Mrs. Jane Fuller, Mrs. E. H. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thompson, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. James Wade.

Among the affairs scheduled for the last of April and the early part of May is the reception to be given by Mrs. Owen H. Churchill and her daughters, Mrs. David McCartney and Mrs. Francis Pierpont Davis. The affair, which is in honor of Mrs. Henry Melville Young, is to take place at the Ebell club house. Thursday afternoon, April 24, Mrs. Theodore A. Simpson and Mrs. Stewart F. McFarlane will give a bridge-luncheon at the Los Angeles Country Club, and Friday, May 2, Mrs. P. W. Bresee of West Adams street will give a bridge luncheon at the Ebell club house. Mrs. Addison Bentley Jones and Mrs. John Angus Kerr will give a bridge luncheon April 29 at the Country Club, and Mrs. M. H. Ross and Mrs. C. W. Gries of West Adams street will give two luncheons, April 23 and April 24.

Thursday evening, in the flower decked assembly rooms, the patronesses and chaperones of "Terpsichore's Carnival," which was produced for the benefit of the McKinley Boys' Home, gave a dancing party for the young people who assisted in making the affair a success. Acting as hostesses were Mesdames Hancock Banning, William May Garland, W. E. Dunn, J. Ross Clark, H. G. Brainerd, W. S. James, Florence Collins Porter, C. A. Anderson, Valentine Peyton, Henry O'Melveny, W. LeMoyné Wills, E. T. Earl, H. M. Robinson, E. T. Simpson, Dean Mason, Granville MacGowan, Harry Chandler, Leonide Ducommun, F. A. Gibson, Stoddard Jess, T. J. Orbison, Jaro von Schmidt, M. M. Whittier, George A. Brock, Felix C. Howes, Lyman Farwell, H. C. Hurlburt, William Lacy, W. W. Neuer, E. W. Chase, Wal-

ter V. Pomeroy, R. L. Rice, Harry Boogar, George C. Rector, and C. E. Crary.

In compliment to Miss Marjorie Severance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Severance, whose engagement to Mr. Walter Scott McPherson was recently announced, Mrs. Frank Gillelen of Gramercy place gave a bridge tea Tuesday afternoon. Members of the Phi Delta Chi Sorority formed the guest list, which included Mrs. James Woolwine, Mrs. Robert Reynolds, Mrs. Roy Pinkham, Mrs. Henry Melvin Young, Mrs. Roy Koster, Miss Florence Rowan, Miss Emily Newlin, Miss Helen Newlin, Miss Harriet Severance, Miss Margaret Reynolds, Miss Edith Maurice, Miss Marjorie Derby, Miss Derby and Miss Mary Burnham.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Harrison of 227 Kingsley drive are on a visit in the north.

Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Cline, Jr., and Mr. George Cline, with several friends, are enjoying a motor trip in the north.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Perry Story will return next week from an automobile trip to San Francisco and other northern cities. Monday they will celebrate their tenth wedding anniversary with a party at Los Olivos to which a number of Los Angeles friends have been bidden.

Several delightful affairs have been planned for Miss Sallie George Blakey of Kentucky, who is the guest of Mrs. Arthur McFarland at the Hershey Arms.

Mr. Robert Marsh who went north to greet Mrs. Marsh and little Miss Martha Marsh on their return from a tour of Hawaii, Samoa, and Australia, returned with them Monday.

For the entertainment of a small circle of select friends, Mrs. Walter Raymond gave the following program at the Raymond Hotel last Monday night:

Prelude in C Minor (Rachmaninoff), Mrs. Chandler-West; Victor Records by Mrs. Raymond: (a) Ah, fors-e lui (Traviata) (Verdi), (b) Mighty Lak' a Rose (Nevin), Titania's Cradle (Liza Lehman); Romanze (Svendsen), Mr. Vitetta; Chantez, Riez, Dormez (Gounod) (Violin obligato played by Mr. Vitetta); aria (Linda di Chamounix) (Donizetti), Mrs. Raymond; Ballade in G. Minor (Chopin), Mrs. Chandler-West; Solo di Mimi (La Boheme) (Puccini); Si j'étais Jardinier (Chaminade); Vergeblisches Standchen (Brahms), Mrs. Raymond; Zigeunerweisen (Sarasate), Mr. Vitetta; The Nightingale (French Folk Song); Since You Went Away (Johnson); A Receipt for an April Day (Watson); Hindu Slumber Song (Ware), Mrs. Raymond.

Announcement is made by Mr. and Mrs. Philo J. Beveridge of Hollywood of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marian Beveridge to Mr. Wilbur W. Campbell, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Campbell of South Alvarado street. Miss Beveridge comes of a family prominent throughout the United States, and Mr. Campbell's family is equally well known. The young bride-elect has chosen June 18 as the date of the wedding, and her bridal party comprises Miss Phyllis Beveridge, maid of honor, Miss Gertrude Connell and Miss Elizabeth Hoag, bridesmaids. Mr. Roy Campbell will act as best man.

Miss Marybelle Peyton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Peyton, gave a tea-party for the younger set Friday afternoon, in honor of Miss Katherine Johnson.

Among the pleasant social affairs of the week was the reception given by Mrs. William T. Wyatt Wednesday afternoon at her home on Coronado street, in honor of Mrs. Roland Paul, who re-

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cently returned from abroad. The rooms were beautifully decorated with roses and tulips, and assisting the hostess were Mrs. William Henry Cline, Mrs. William Hamilton Cline, Mrs. Frederick Douglas and Mrs. Joseph Conaty.

Miss Georgie Off, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. A. Off of Hotel Darby will start this morning for a summer in the east. She will be chaperoned on the journey by Mrs. Leo Simmons, who is returning to her home in Washington, D. C., after a visit in this city. Miss Off will be the guest of a number of school friends through the east and south, and will not return to this city until autumn.

General and Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee will entertain this evening with a dinner at the Los Angeles Country Club.

Mrs. Charles P. McFarland entertained at the Los Angeles Country Club Thursday afternoon with a daintily-appointed luncheon. After viewing the golf tournament the guests enjoyed bridge.

Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. James P. Burns presided at a dinner and bridge party at their home on Wilshire avenue. Pink Maman Cochet roses decked the rooms and formed the centerpieces of the small tables at which dinner was served and cards played. Favors were boutonnières and tiny baskets filled with buds and tied with pink tulle. Mrs. George A. Johnstone, Miss Dorothy Jackins, Miss Ruth Kays and Miss Pauline Vollmer assisted the hosts, and hand-painted rose-cards marked places for Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Hollingsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Erasmus Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. John K. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Safford, Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. English, Mr. and Mrs. David H. McCartney, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Mines, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis C. Carlisle, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Burkleman, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert S. King, Mr. and Mrs. William Ellery Hampton, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Brenton Vickery, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Forve, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Layton, Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Shirley, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Birkel, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jackins, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas E. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Vollmer, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Conaty, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Whipple, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Meserve, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Brand, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Boylson, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Cotter, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Bogart, Mr. and Mrs. Leon F. Moss and Mrs. David Peacocke.

In honor of Mrs. Thomas Clarke Bundy Mrs. William St. Clair Creighton of Valencia street gave a bridge party Wednesday afternoon. Flowers and ferns decorated the house.

About fifty guests enjoyed the bridge luncheon given by Mrs. Frank Duval Holman Wednesday afternoon at her home on Oxford avenue. Pink Killarney roses and pink tulle brightened the rooms, and the small tables were lighted with pink-shaded candelabra. Assisting the hostess were Mrs. C. M. Benbrook, Mrs. C. F. Holman, Mrs. H. E. Covert and Mrs. Harris Garcelon.

Mrs. William Wilshire and her daughter, Miss Doris Wilshire, of San Francisco, are the guests of Mrs. George Wilshire of Fourth avenue.

As a compliment to Mrs. J. H. Miles of Westmoreland Place, Mrs. John Raymond Powers of Portland avenue gave a charming bridge-luncheon Thursday afternoon. Spring blossoms and roses, combined with ferns, were used in the reception rooms with striking effect. Miss Gretchen Day and Miss Lois Salisbury assisted in receiving. Mr. and Mrs. Miles will leave this morning for Washington, D. C., and after the closing of Mt. Vernon Seminary, where their daughters, the Misses Edna and Sue, are attending school, they will go abroad. Mrs. Powers will give several similar affairs before the summer season.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.  
04095 Not coal lands  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.  
April 12, 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ray Horton, of Calabasas, Cal., who, on January 14, 1908, made Homestead Entry No. 11564, Serial No. 04095, for NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 24, Township 1 N., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, United States Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 26th day of May, 1913, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Claimant names as witnesses: Jackson Tweedy, Alonzo Morrison, Reuben Holman, George W. Morrison, all of Calabasas, Cal.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.  
015525 Not coal lands  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.  
February 12, 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ed W. Hopkins, whose post-office address is 322 W. Ave. 54, Los Angeles, California, did, on the 13th day of May, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application No. 015525, to purchase the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 11, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$60.00, and the land \$40.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 23rd day of April, 1913, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN,  
Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.  
Not Coal Lands.  
015689  
U. S. Land Office at  
Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 18, 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that William M. Garland, whose postoffice address is 324 Huntington Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 1st day of June, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015689, to purchase the W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 10, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$200.00, the stone estimated at \$120.00, and the land \$80.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 29th day of April, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN,  
Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.  
Not Coal Lands.  
015737  
U. S. Land Office at  
Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 18, 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Parkinson, whose postoffice address is 1035 Security Building, Los Angeles, California, did, on the 7th day of June, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015737, to purchase the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 24, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00, and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 29th day of April, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN,  
Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
March 7, 1913.

014936 Not coal lands  
NOTICE is hereby given that Edith L. Kincaid whose post-office address is 1242 Trenton St., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 27th day of February, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 014936, to purchase Lot 4, Section 27, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. M. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$43.28 the stone estimated at \$21.64 and the land \$21.64; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application and sworn statement on the 20th day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN,  
Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
March 7, 1913.

015450 Not coal lands  
NOTICE is hereby given that Maude Kincaid, whose post-office address is 726 E. 33rd St., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 29th day of April, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015450, to purchase the W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ : N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 22, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00 and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application and sworn statement on the 21st day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN,  
Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.  
March 25, 1913.

016608 Not coal lands  
NOTICE is hereby given that Edward A. Campbell, whose post-office address is 520 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 15th day of October, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016608, to purchase the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 23, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$230.00 and the land \$170.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 6th day of June, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

# Cheaters

By Caroline Reynolds

Witnessing the performance at the Mason Opera House this week has the same salubrious effect on the mind as does the sight of a simple, rosy-cheeked, white clad lassie after a glimpse of the tight-skirted, weirdly coiffured and painted beauty of modern days. Chauncey Olcott has not been here for many a year, but he has not been forgotten, and Monday night in "The Isle o' Dreams" he received a welcome of warmth and sincerity, responding with a graceful cur-

is educated with Kathleen O'Doon, the daughter of the lord of the island, and naturally his warm Irish heart is lost in the depths of her Irish eyes. She will have none of his love, even though she knows she returns it, for could an O'Doon mate with a fisher lad? Yet when her brother, young Robert O'Doon is in danger of his life from visiting the isle in his profession of spy for the doughty Napoleon, it is to Ivor that Kathleen turns for aid. Robert is rescued from his danger by the fisher lad, who thus brings down upon his



ROSE STAHL AS "MAGGIE PEPPER," AT THE MASON

tain speech and that favorite ballad, "My Wild Irish Rose." Sweetly sentimental and romantic is his new play, but never cloying, and with Olcott on the stage the greater part of the time the dramatic faults are overlooked. Olcott has the role of Ivor Kelway, an Irish lad who has been cast ashore in his infancy upon the Isle o' Dreams on the south coast of Ireland. He is taken into the home and heart of Mother Kelway, who keeps a public house, and reared as her son. Through the kindness of the priest of the parish Ivor

owns the wrath of the British officers who are pursuing the spy. He is freed through favorable circumstances, and then it is discovered that Ivor is the brother of Colonel McFarlan, the commanding officer of the British vessel. Kathleen confesses her love for Ivor, while still unaware of his change of caste, and there is a promise of the fairy-tale ending of "they lived happily ever after." It is good to see a sweet, clean play, with the breath of poetry and ideals in it and the charm of love, without the sex-discussions too



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First Mortgages on improved Los Angeles property. Sufficiency of mortgage and payment of interest guaranteed.

You can invest \$100, \$200, \$300, \$500 and up in strictly first mortgage channels. Money instantly placed and readily convertible into cash.

Your savings accounts can be made to double their interest earnings with perfect safety.

"HOME BUILDERS" CLOSES SALE OF STOCK  
Stock will soon be subscribed and Company will then pay to all stockholders an  
**EXTRA 10% STOCK DIVIDEND**

**"Home Builders General Agency"**  
*Selling Agents for "Home Builders"*

129 SOUTH BROADWAY LOS ANGELES  
(Ground Floor Mason Opera House)

## THE HOTEL ALEXANDRIA

Announces the return of the famous

## Herr Ferdinand Stark

and his celebrated orchestra whose superb concerts will be a feature of  
After-Theater Suppers in the Exclusive Mission Grill

After the matinee the ladies will take delight in the dainty  
Afternoon Tea served in the Main Dining Salon

often thrust upon us by modernity. It is marvelous that Chauncey Olcott retains his youth so strikingly. His appearance is mature but not elderly, and his voice, both in singing and in speaking, has the high, clear charm and the same heart-searching quality that it held fifteen years ago. He is a bonny Irish lad, and his ballads are half the lure of his part. The company is an excellent one, with Jennie Lamont doing an excellent portrait of Mother Kelway, and with interesting bits by a capable company. Agnes Heron Miller is an effective Mona—the daft shepherdess who sees into the future, and the Colonel McFarlan of David Glassford is as attractive as is his deeply musical speaking voice. Edith Browning is insincere and artificial as Kathleen, which detracts from several pretty scenes. The scenic acts are good—the after effect of the entire production is wholesome and refreshing.

### "The Million," at the Morosco

Theater managers will never have to send in a riot call to stop the wild mirth that will ensue from any production of "The Million," the French comedy on the boards at the Morosco theater this week. There are possibilities in the plot—it is probable that in its original French it was well worth

seeing—but save for a few moments of laughter, the four acts are exceedingly dull, especially a second act that is cheaply melodramatic and drags interminably. It is a poor vehicle with which to introduce a new actor, and the sympathies of the audiences go out to Malcolm Williams, who has the role of a crook forced to adopt more disguises than Nick Carter himself would devise. Williams proves his cleverness and versatility, and even blackens his face and shouts forth a ragtime melody, but it is not the proper atmosphere for a leading man debut. The comedy has to do with the elusiveness of a lottery ticket, purchased by Ramon Andrade, a sculptor, and hidden by him in his plaster-stained working blouse. While Ramon is out and Beatrice, his sweetheart, is tidying up the studio, in rushes an escaping criminal, and in order to assist him in eluding the police, Beatrice thrusts Ramon's blouse upon him. He is properly grateful, gives her his address and gallantly vows that if she ever wants anything, he will get it for her, even though it be a slice of the moon. Then Ramon is informed that his ticket has won the first prize of a million pesos in the lottery. The mad search for the blouse begins, leading the pursuers a devious way, and the ticket is captured in triumph by the crook and returned to

Beatrice. The individual work of the Morosco players is excellent as a whole, although there seems to be a lack of team work. Florence Reed flits across the stage now and then, with nothing to do but prove her ability to wear astounding garments. Grace Valentine is capital as Francesca, but neither Helen Robertson nor Annice Campbell approximates her role. Malcolm Williams is effective, although his capabilities may not be judged by this one performance. A cleverly drawn character is the grouchy Dr. Lorimer of Morgan Wallace, who has one of the best parts of the piece, and Richard Sterling is a type in his newspaper reporter. Harrison Hunter is engaging as Ramon Andrade, although it is rather astonishing to hear a good roast beef and plum puddings accent issuing from the lips of a temperamental sculptor blessed with such a name. The broad comedy of Donald Bowles as the Italian tenor finds ready response in the audience, even if his accent is rather "Chinesey," and his tenor appears

ed not by the star, but by Mary Cecil, who plays Mabel, a stenographer. Mr. Bell is far from remarkable, and the sketch is—to quote an ardent Orpheumite—"pretty punk." The Four Huntings—there were only three of them—and Harry Fern inflict a meandering line of nonsense, which is dull except when Lew Hunting dances and Harry Fern sings or disports himself in absurd antics. The remainder, both as to cast and to lines is not up to the Orpheum standard. Will Dillon pleasantly introduces a number of his own songs, without theatrical flourish, and the Great Tornados do a whirlwind series of acrobatic feats. Jean Bedini and Roy Arthur, the jovial jugglers are held over. The motion pictures are atrocious, not only as to sketches, but in the mechanics. The old world's view pictures were far more entertaining.

#### Offerings for Next Week

Eddie Foy, the inimitable, with his own peculiar style, his humorous ways, and his voice that isn't a voice, comes



BESSIE KYLE, IN SONG AND DANCE, AT THE ORPHEUM

to have been through a battle. The staging is not up to the Morosco standard.

#### Music Novelties at the Orpheum

Nearly everyone on the Orpheum bill takes a turn at singing, playing or dancing this week, with the Guerro-Carmen duo held over with their excellent harp and violin playing, and David Schooler and little Louise Dickinson unevenly good in their act; while among the newcomers are Dorothy Harris, singing comedienne, Will Dillon, the song writer and the Four Huntings and Harry Fern in a near-comic sketch. Dorothy Harris is making a big hit, so long as she sings ragtime. For the ragtime virus has infected the Orpheum patrons—they relish it in all its varieties and Miss Harris does it in the latest approved style, with down-to-date songs for her program. Digby Bell is the headliner in one of George V. Hobart's almost funny sketches. "It Happened in Topeka." There are one or two laughs in the sketch, but they are few and far between, and most of them are occasion-

ed to the Majestic theater Monday evening for one week's stay, bringing his musical comedy success, "Over the River," which for six months entertained New Yorkers. With him appear the seven celebrated Foy kiddies, who are one of the hits of the show. The song numbers include "The Broadway Cabaret," "Ring-a-Ting-a-Ling," "New York Isn't Such a Bad Old Town," "The Raggedy Man," "Chop Stick Rag," "Mexico," "My Tango Maid," and "When There's No Light at All." Werba and Luescher, his producing managers, have surrounded their star with a cast of artists including Eleanor Kent, Nellie Daly, Marie Horgan, David Andrade, J. S. Kingslow, the Dancing Pages, and the Eight Madcaps. The big beauty chorus is said to be effectively costumed and to have several striking numbers.

Rose Stahl entrenched herself firmly in the hearts of theatergoers from coast to coast by her Patricia O'Brien in "The Chorus Lady," and in Charles Klein's play of the department store, "Maggie Pepper," she is duplicating her big success as Patricia. Beginning

### HAMBURGER'S MAJESTIC THEATER

Broadway, near Ninth. LOS ANGELES' LEADING PLAYHOUSE. Oliver Morosco, Manager  
BEGINNING MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 21.  
Werba & Luescher Present the Funniest of All American Comies.

## EDDIE FOY

and the SEVEN LITTLE FOYS in the smashing musical success,

## "OVER THE RIVER"

Nights and Saturday Matinee, 50c to \$2.

Wednesday Matinee, 50c to \$1.50.

### MOROSCO THEATER Broadway bet. Seventh and Eighth

MATINEES THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

BEGINNING SUNDAY MATINEE, APRIL 20,

FLORENCE REED and the MOROSCO PRODUCING COMPANY will offer the first stock production in this country of

## A Butterfly on the Wheel

### MOROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER Main Street. Near Sixth.

BEGINNING SUNDAY MATINEE, APRIL 20,

First Production Anywhere of HAYDEN TALBOT'S New Play

## "O Jee"

Broadway, bet. 6th & 7th. Home 10477. Main 977. ORPHEUM THEATER THE STANDARD OF VAUDEVILLE

AMERICA'S FINEST THEATER—ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

BEGINNING MONDAY MATINEE, APRIL 21.

SAM MANN & CO

DIGBY BELL & CO.

"The New Leader"

"It Happened in Topeka"

BIG CITY FOUR

WILL DILLON

Rover-Emerson-Bates-Reed

Song Writer

EDISON TALKING MOTION PICTURES—New Subjects Weekly.

DOROTHY HARRIS

RICHARDS & KYLE

Comedienne

"A Regular Club Fellow"

GREAT TORNADOES

MLLE. LA TOSCA TRIO

Aerialists and Acrobats

Vocal & Instrumental

Orpheum Symphony Orchestra Concerts 2 and 8 p. m.  
Every Night at 8, 10-25-50-75c; Boxes \$1. Matinee at 2 Daily, 10-25-50c; Boxes 75c.

### MASON OPERA HOUSE

Broadway bet. First and Second streets.

Charles Frohman—Klaw & Erlanger, Lessees.  
W. T. WYATT, Manager.

WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, APRIL 21,

## ROSE STAHL

In Charles Klein's Department Store Romance,

## Maggie Pepper"

Prices 50c to \$2; Wednesday Matinee, 50c to \$1.50.

Maude Adams follows.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.  
March 22, 1913.

Not coal lands 015927  
NOTICE is hereby given that Hubert R. Holland, whose post-office address is care Elks' Club, Los Angeles, California, did, on the 5th day of July, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015927, to purchase the NE¼ SW¼, Section 11, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$60.00 and the land \$40.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 5th day of June, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.  
Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.  
March 22, 1913.

Not coal lands 015988  
NOTICE is hereby given that Grace N. Fremlin, whose post-office address is Cornell, California, did, on the 13th day of July, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015988, to purchase the SW¼NW¼, Section 9, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pur-

suant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$60.00 and the land \$40.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application and sworn statement on the 3rd day of June, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.  
March 22, 1913.

Not coal lands 016848  
NOTICE is hereby given that George S. Welch, whose post-office address is 212 International Bank Bldg., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 9th day of November, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016848, to purchase the E¼NE¼, Section 22; W¼NW¼, Section 23, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00 and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 4th day of June, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

Monday night, April 21, she will be at the Mason Opera House for a week. The play itself has been accorded warm praise for its realism, and Miss Stahl's creation of Maggie has won her unanimous approbation. Maggie is a department store girl—the capable, sharp-tongued, soft-hearted type, peppery as her name, with her whole heart devoted to her little niece. The love story is of an appealing quality, and there are many moments of pathos in the play as well as an almost continual ripple of laughter. Her inimitable trick of using slang will be shown to good advantage, as Maggie has a wondrous supply. A capable company will support Miss Stahl, whose coming is always the signal for crowded houses.

Beginning with the Sunday matinee at the Morosco Florence Reed will have the opportunity of her present engagement, in the leading role of the English drama, "The Butterfly on the Wheel." The leading feminine role is a big one, and gives opportunity for tremendous emotional work of the sort in which Florence Reed excels. It is the story of a light-hearted little English wife, married to a man many years older than herself. She is fond of flirting lightly with masculine friends, and through the machinations of one of her admirers and a treacherous woman is compromised in the eyes of her husband and the world. The third act, which is the big scene of the play, shows the court room in which the husband is suing her for divorce, and her defense of herself will afford Miss Reed a big chance. Malcolm Williams, and other members of the Morosco company will be given congenial roles, and the production is expected to be of an unusually high standard.

"The Elixir of Youth" will end its long run at the Burbank theater Saturday night, and Sunday afternoon, after many postponements, Hayden Talbot will see his new play, "O Jee," given its first production on any stage. Talbot's latest play has been announced several times for the Morosco and has been in rehearsal for many weeks at the Burbank, and theater-goers have had their curiosity aroused in regard to the new comedy, which is said to be a winner. The plot is not disclosed, even by the press agent. All of the Burbank favorites will be seen in the play, including Forrest Stanley, Grace Travers, David Hartford and Walter Edwards; and Frances Ring, formerly leading woman with the Morosco and Belasco companies, will make her first appearance with the Burbank company as leading woman. Miss Ring has already won a place in the hearts of theater-goers, and should be a popular addition to the Burbank forces.

Comedy features will rule at the Orpheum this week, beginning with the matinee Monday, April 21. The new topliner is Sam Mann, who comes with his own players in his great success, "The New Leader." Mann is an eccentric comedian who plays the part of a volunteer leader of an orchestra at a vaudeville rehearsal. He has new features to the act, which has been seen here before. Male quartettes are always strong favorites with Orpheumites, and the Big City Four, which has not been here for several years, is popular in this city. There will be a number of new songs as well as several of the old favorites. H. H. Richards and Bessie Kyle, with a skit called "A Regular Club Fellow" will have a melange of music, dancing and fun, and they are experts in its delivery. Mlle. La Toska and her company are instrumentalists and vocalists. Retained from this week are Digby Bell and company, Will Dillon, Dorothy Harris and the Great Tornados. The Edison talking motion pictures will have new features, and the Frankenstein symphony concerts will start the bill off properly.

#### "Prunella" at Cumnock Hall

"Prunella," the quaint little comedy "in a Dutch Garden" by Laurence

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Calif.

March 19, 1913

Not coal lands 016391  
NOTICE is hereby given that John A. Fairchild, whose post-office address is 2361 Thompson St., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 21st day of September, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016391, to purchase the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 15, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provision of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00 and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 27th day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Not Coal Lands.

015975

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 18, 1913.  
NOTICE is hereby given that John M. Elliott, whose postoffice address is 200 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 11th day of June, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015975, to purchase the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 9, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00, and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 30th day of April, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.

March 11, 1913.

015852 Not coal lands.  
NOTICE is hereby given that John D. Heron, whose post-office address is 318 Security Bldg., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 24th day of June, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015852, to purchase the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 11, Township 1 South, Range 17 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$60.00 and the land \$40.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 21st day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

Housman and Granville Barker, which was given successfully here by amateur players a short time ago, will be repeated by practically the same cast Wednesday afternoon, April 23, at the Cumnock auditorium, 1500 South Figueroa street. The second performance is owing to public demand, much interest having been aroused by its premiere. Mrs. Gertrude Ross' charming musical setting, composed for the recent production, will be repeated on this occasion. Miss Rosalie Budington and Mrs. Glen Behymer will take the leading roles of Pierrot and Prunella. The performance of "Prunella" is a substitution for a reading by Mrs. Isabel Garghill Beecher, which was scheduled for this date but canceled on account of illness. Mrs. Beecher had also been announced to read Wednesday afternoon, April 16, and on this date Mrs. Merrill Moore Grigg gave "The Piper," at Cumnock hall.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Calif.

March 19, 1913

Not coal lands 016251  
NOTICE is hereby given that John G. Mott, whose post-office address is 426 Douglas Building, Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 29th day of August, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016251, to purchase the W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 12, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 11, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 13, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00 and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 27th day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.

March 22, 1913.

Not coal lands 016252  
NOTICE is hereby given that Frederick W. Flint, Jr., whose post-office address is 205 O. T. Johnson Bldg., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 29th day of August, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016252, to purchase the S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 14, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00 and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 5th day of June, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.

March 22, 1913.

Not coal lands 015809  
NOTICE is hereby given that John W. A. Off, whose post-office address is 228 Grosse Bldg., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 19th day of June, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015809, to purchase the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 3, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$50.00 and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 3rd day of June, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.

March 7, 1913.

016351 Not coal lands  
NOTICE is hereby given that Orestes W. Lawler, whose post-office address is 364 W. 41st Place, Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 11th day of November, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016351, to purchase Lot 6, Sec. 19, Lot 2, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 20, Township 1 South, estimated at \$85.98 and the land \$85.97; Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$171.95, the stone estimated at \$85.98 and the land \$85.97; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 20th day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Not Coal Lands.

015440

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, California, Feb. 8, 1913.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Joseph A. Anker, whose postoffice address is Gen. Del., Santa Monica, California, did, on the 27th day of April, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015440, to purchase the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 10, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$60.00 and the land \$40.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 22nd day of April, 1913, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.

March 22, 1913.

Not coal lands 015077  
NOTICE is hereby given that Thomas O'Leary, whose post-office address is 336 W. 21st street, Los Angeles, California, did, on the 19th day of March, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015077, to purchase the N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 28, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$200.00, the stone estimated at \$100.00 and the land \$100.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 3rd day of June, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.

March 22, 1913.

Not coal lands 016441  
NOTICE is hereby given that Maurice M. Armstrong, whose post-office address is 1708 Fletcher ave., South Pasadena, Cal., did, on the 24th day of September, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016441, to purchase the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 14, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$300.00, the stone estimated at \$150.00 and the land \$150.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 4th day of June, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.

March 22, 1913.

Not coal lands 016159  
NOTICE is hereby given that Melakie E. Shedoudy, whose post-office address is 3865 Normandie ave., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 12th day of August, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016159, to purchase the N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  (Lot 1, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ), Section 19, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$201.15, the stone estimated at \$100.58, and the land \$100.57; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 4th day of June, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

# Pioneering in Arizona

BY THOS. L. SHULTZ

## III.

Evidently, the report of no gold in the country of the "Seven Cities" dampened the ardor of other explorers, for it was forty-two years after the fruitless search for the precious metal by Coronado, that the quest was again pursued. This was in 1582 and the party was headed by Antonio de Espejo. He explored northeastward from the City of Mexico to the Rio del Norte (Rio Grande) and marched for fifteen days northward along its banks. He named this region Nueva Mexico. Thence, turning westward, he visited successively all the Zuni and Moqui pueblos and crossing the Little Colorado journeyed southwestward reaching the Verde river probably in the vicinity of where Jerome now stands. For his historian tells us that at a point "forty-five leagues in a southwest direction from Moqui, on a mountain easily ascended, near two rivers whose banks were lined with great quantities of wild grapes, walnut trees and flax like that of Castile," he discovered rich silver mines. As regards the locality of the discovery—if, as he relates—near two rivers and forty-five leagues (135 miles) southwest of Moqui, one of the rivers was of course the Verde and the other may have been Clear creek which enters the former a few miles below Old Camp Verde or possibly Salt river about fifty miles farther below. However, in this old Spanish cavalier we have Arizona's second prospector. It was he who first proclaimed to the world that there were mines in Arizona though Coronado reported gold in the sands of the Hassayampa more than forty years before. If Arizona ever erects a monument in honor of her chief industry—mining—these two old conquistadors should receive recognition.

These four expeditions of the Spanish explorers have been briefly mentioned because they constitute the first authentic historic mention of the country now known as Arizona. The Espejo expedition was undertaken more than 330 years ago. How interesting the thought that at that distant day—a century before the grim Pilgrim Fathers landed on their bleak Plymouth Rock; at a time when Henry VIII in England was beheading his wives and burning both friends and enemies at the stake and all the Atlantic coast of America was untrodden by European—the valleys and mountains of Arizona resounded to the clank of mail-clad cavaliers. Happily for the nineteenth century pioneer and for us of the twentieth, the bloody Spaniard and the wily priest did not linger to exploit the hidden treasures of this golden mountain land. The Spaniard was not wont to prospect for treasure that could be obtained only by toil. He found it much easier and more to his taste to prospect for persons who already had the gold and then take it from them. Hence it was that when our American pioneers arrived they found the golden and silver treasures of stream and mountainside untouched. Thus we arrive at the beginning of our story of their coming and will endeavor to tell of a few of the voluminous things they have accomplished.

By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1847, at the close of the Mexican war, all the territory lying north of the Gila river was ceded to the United States. At that time there was not a solitary white inhabitant in all of that vast region extending from the Gila to the Utah boundary, and from the Colorado river eastward to the present line of New Mexico. Northern and central Arizona was an untrodden wild and the murderous Apache was its overlord. Seven years later, in 1854,

the Gadsden Purchase was consummated. It comprised that portion of the present state lying south of the Gila river—and the purchase price of the 40,000 square miles embraced by it was \$10,000,000. Subsequent to the ratification of the Gadsden Purchase, after the territory had been formally turned over to the United States by the Mexican authorities, American troops took possession of Tucson and Tubac, then the only civilized or rather half civilized communities in what is now Arizona. The Mexican colors were lowered and the Stars and Stripes hoisted in their place, thus establishing the authority of our republic where the Spaniard and Mexican had held sway for more than three hundred years. This portion of territory at that time was a part of Dona Ana county, N. M.

In the next few years the war department sent out several expeditions to explore this unknown land. In 1854 Lieut. Williamson made a reconnoiter of the region north of the Gila, with a view of discovering a railroad route between the Atlantic and Pacific. A year later Lieut. Beale made numerous surveys through northern Arizona, and the old "Beale road" is still in use in certain places. It was traversed by all of the early settlers who came in to northern Arizona from the east and practically parallels the Santa Fe railroad. In the spring of the same year, Lieut. Whipple was sent across Arizona by the government to discover a practicable route near the thirty-fifth parallel and was followed by Lieut. Ives in 1857 at the head of another government party upon the same errand. They all kept up on the Colorado river plateau with the lofty San Francisco peaks as their landmarks. In the closing words of his report of the expedition Lieut. Ives rashly permitted himself to drift into a prophecy which the events of these later years disprove: "Ours has been the first," writes the lieutenant, "and will probably be the last party of whites to visit this profitless locality. It seems intended by Nature that the Colorado river along the greater part of its lonely and majestic way, shall be forever unvisited and undisturbed."

If Lieut. Ives could now take advantage of a day over the scenic Grand Canyon railway and view that awe inspiring chasm from the porch of the beautiful El Tovar hotel, how different his reflections from there would be than from the hurricane deck of a government mule 56 years ago. However, we can harmonize his report with present conditions by suggesting that there was another great man, Senator Daniel Webster who, if he could have had his way, would have permitted no government officer ever to cross the Rockies, thereby entirely eliminating the lieutenant and preventing the chronicling of his pretentious statement. Various bills were introduced in Congress between the years 1854 and 1863, for the purpose of organizing the territory, then part of New Mexico, into a separate, political division. In one of the first bills the name proposed was "Pimeria" but was afterward withdrawn in favor of the name "Arizona." All of these attempts failed, however, and it was not until 1863, that the bill giving Arizona political existence was signed by President Lincoln.

All this time there was not a white man living in northern Arizona, though there was more of less activity in the south around Tucson and Tubac. In 1856 Col. Charles D. Poston led an expedition from Texas for the purpose of working the rich placers in the Santa Ritas. About the same time the gov-

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
March 11, 1913.

015451 Not coal lands  
NOTICE is hereby given that Mell Kincaid, whose post-office address is 1139 Trenton St., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 29th day of April, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015451, to purchase the E½NW¼, SW¼NE¼, Sec. 26, SE¼SW¼, Section 23, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$210.00 and the land \$190.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 21st day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN,  
Register.

## ACCIDENTS UNNECESSARY

Carelessness is the cause of 99 per cent of the accidents that happen at street crossings and in getting on and off cars. It has become so gross that in order to save life and limb the Los Angeles Railway Company is now spending thousands of dollars in spreading the gospel of safety under the direction of the lectures of the Public Safety League.

Here are the rules of the league for the prevention of accidents:

Never cross a street without looking in both directions.

Never get on or off a moving car.

Never underestimate the speed of an approaching vehicle — better wait a minute than spend weeks in the hospital.

Never cross behind a car without assuring yourself that there is not another coming in the opposite direction.

Never stand on the steps.

Never let your children play in the streets.

Never get off backwards.

LOS ANGELES RAILWAY CO.

## Professional and Business Directory

### HARNESS AND SADDLERY

SAMUEL C. FOY, (Established 1854)  
315 North Los Angeles St. Bdw 1013

### JEWELRY MANUFACTURERS

CARL ENTENMANN, Jeweler,  
217½ S. Spring St., Upstairs

### BOOKS, STATIONERY & PICTURES

JONES BOOK STORE, 226 West First St.

### ELECTRIC LIGHTING FIXTURES

FORVE-PETTEBONE CO., 514 S. Broadway.  
Main 937; Home F8037

ernment established two military posts in the Gadsden Purchase, Forts Buchanan and Breckenridge, and Butterfield established a semi-weekly overland stage line. But the breaking out of the Civil War plunged Arizona back to savagery. The government abandoned its posts and the stage line and mining companies, deprived of their protection, "pulled up stakes" and departed, leaving the bloodthirsty Apache once more master of the situation. Up to 1860 little was known of this section. Paulin Weaver, the trapper and Indian fighter, and also Kit Carson, had passed through here in the early 40's and they had informed frontiersmen of New Mexico and California of streams in the foothills fifty miles or so south of the old trail on the Colorado plateau where there were rich placers. These streams were undoubtedly Granite creek, Big Fug. Lynx creek, Hassayampa and others. These reports spread until this unknown region became by degrees the El Dorado of the prospectors both in California and New Mexico.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
March 11, 1913.

015860 Not coal lands  
NOTICE is hereby given that Elias A. Shedoudy, whose post-office address is 3865 Normandie Ave., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 24th day of June, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015860, to purchase the N½NE¼, Section 19, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$200.00, the stone estimated at \$100.00 and the land \$100.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 22nd day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN,  
Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
March 11, 1913.

015648 Not coal lands  
NOTICE is hereby given that Anna G. Dodge, whose post-office address is 3007 La Salle Ave., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 27th day of May, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015648, to purchase Lot 7, Section 4, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$99.90, the stone estimated at \$49.95 and the land \$49.95; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application and sworn statement on the 22nd day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN,  
Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
March 7, 1913.

015696 Not coal lands  
NOTICE is hereby given that Claude E. Kincaid, whose post-office address is R. F. D. No. 4, Box 579, Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 3rd day of June, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015696, to purchase the Lots 1, 2, 3, W½NW¼, Section 27, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$369.10, the stone estimated at \$204.55 and the land \$164.55; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 20th day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN,  
Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Calif.,  
March 19, 1913

016762 Not coal lands  
NOTICE is hereby given that Henry Grey, whose post-office address is 1312 W. 38th Place, Los Angeles, California, did, on the 30th day of October, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016762, to purchase the SW¼, Sec. 9, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00 and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 27th day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN,  
Register.

# Stocks & Bonds

There was no little stir on the Los Angeles Stock Exchange for a few days early this week when Union Oil after hanging around \$90 a share for several months slumped off to \$83½ which is the bottom figure for that security in five years. Brokers are at a loss for an explanation save perhaps the delay in the publishing of the annual statement by the board of directors. About the middle of the week Giles Kellogg, secretary of the company, called Manager Parson of the exchange into conference and furnished him with a few facts and figures regarding recent operations of the organization calculated to prevent a possible further weakening of price. This information was for the benefit of the brokers and stockholders and is optimistic in the extreme. According to Secretary Kellogg's statement the gross earnings of the Union for the first quarter of this year have averaged about \$300,000 more a month than for the same period in 1912. After this announcement the stock crept back up the scale a point or two and is holding steady.

Traders Oil has been changing hands at prices ranging from 70 to 49. Amalgamated Oil has fallen off to an appreciable extent, with little stock now changing hands. It is quoted around 86. California Midway is active at 5c a share. Mexican Petroleum has been changing hands in New York at \$55 when here it has brought as high as \$80.

Several oil companies have announced dividends for the near future. Columbia Oil will pay 1½¢ April 25. Central Oil is to pay 2¢ quarterly dividend the same date, with the books closing Sunday. Maricopa Queen will cut a melon of ½¢ a share May 1, with the books closing April 25. This is a new departure for the security. A Dutch dividend of 1¼ cents a share has been announced by American Crude, payable today, with stock becoming delinquent May 9.

Central National Bank stock promises to advance from its last quotation of \$230 because of the report filed this week which shows that the capital stock has been increased to \$300,000 and the surplus and undivided profits to \$175,821.01, the latter being a \$5000 increase since the previous report of a few months ago. This is considered an excellent showing.

Bonds are practically at a standstill. There is little doing in the industrial list. Homephone preferred is selling from 425 to 427 a share. Producers Transportation has been quiet because of closed books. They will open again April 24. Daily sales are made in Los Angeles Investment stock, the top notch figure for the week being \$410. The money market continues unchanged.

## Banks and Banking

Hellman Commercial Trust and Savings Bank is the name under which the former All Night and Day Bank is now doing business. When the bank is consolidated with the Merchants Bank and Trust Company, the Hellman name will be retained.

It is interesting to note that the interior "extra" finishings of the Globe Savings Bank cost the management \$180,728.

## Bond and Stock Briefs

Holtville defeated the proposition to vote \$25,000 bonds for a grammar

school, but the matter will probably be brought up again in the near future. Tropicco has voted an issue of \$25,000 for municipal improvements, including fire protection, and sealed bids will be received for their purchase up to 7:30 p. m., May 1.

Riverside is to vote May 19 on a bond issue of \$1,160,000 for the purchase of existing water systems, and combining them into an efficient municipal system. The bonds are to carry 5% interest.

Palms school district is to vote in a few weeks on an issue of \$50,000

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Not coal lands  
013250  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.  
April 2, 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ruth Alice See, of Santa Monica, Cal., the widow of George F. See, deceased, who on June 1, 1911, made Homestead Entry No. 013250, for E½NE¼, Sec. 20, N½NW¼, Section 21, Township 1 S., Range 17 W., S. B. meridian, has filed notice of intention to make commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, United States Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 14th day of May, 1913, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
A. H. Kappler, of Santa Monica, Cal.;  
A. B. Humphry, of Santa Monica, Cal.;  
George Francis, of Cornell, Cal.; C. M. Decker, of Cornell, Cal.  
FRANK BUREN, Register.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Not coal lands  
016863  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.  
February 19, 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that Edward L. Mitchell, whose post-office address is 423 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 12th day of November, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016863, to purchase the NE¼SE¼, Section 21, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$50.00 and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 30th day of April, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California. Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
February 23, 1913.

015093 Not coal lands  
NOTICE is hereby given that Perry Whiting, whose post-office address is 415 E. 9th St., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 20th day of March, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015093, to purchase Lot 4, Section 7, Township 1 South, Range 17 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$99.50, the stone estimated at \$49.75, and the land \$49.75; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 13th day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California. Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN,  
Register.

## 6% Interest For You

Your money—\$1 or more, any amount up to \$5000 will earn 6% interest, invested with the Los Angeles Investment Company, the largest and strongest financial institution in the Southwest.

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Invest \$1, \$100—or as much more as you can afford, in this interest-bearing security (the Gold Note)—every dollar paid in will draw full 6% from the moment received.

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W. A. BONYNGE, President.  
NEWMAN ESSICK, Cashier.  
Capital, \$200,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$73,000.

### FIRST NATIONAL BANK

S. W. Cor. Seventh and Spring

J. M. ELLIOTT, President.  
W. T. S. HAMMOND, Cashier.  
Capital Stock, \$1,250,000.  
Surplus and Profits, \$1,625,000.

### FARMERS & MERCHANTS NAT. BANK

Corner Fourth and Main

I. W. HELLMAN, President.  
V. H. ROSSETTI, Cashier.  
Capital, \$1,500,000.  
Surplus and Profits, \$2,000,000.

### MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

S. E. Cor. Third and Spring

W. H. HOLLIDAY, President.  
J. H. RAMBOZ, Cashier.  
Capital, 200,000.00 Surplus and Profits, \$800,000.

### NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA

N. E. Cor. Fourth and Spring

J. E. FISHBURN, President.  
H. S. McKEE, Cashier.  
Capital, \$500,000.00. Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$200,000.

### CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK

S. E. Cor. Fourth and Broadway

S. F. ZOMBRO, President.  
JAMES B. GIST, Cashier.  
Capital, \$300,000.00. Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$244,000.

### CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

S. W. Cor. Third and Main

A. J. WATERS, President.  
E. T. PETTIGREW, Cashier.  
Capital, \$1,500,000. Surplus and Profits, \$700,000.

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SECOND SEASON

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Dramatic and Picturesque

Reincarnation of  
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30, 31.  
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13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22,  
23, 25, 26, 27, 28.  
July 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11,  
15, 16, 17, 22, 23, 24,  
30, 31.  
August 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13,  
14, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28.  
September 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9,  
10, 11.

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| Chicago .....         | \$ 72.50 |
| Kansas City .....     | 60.00    |
| Denver .....          | 55.00    |
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| New York .....        | 108.50   |
| Omaha .....           | 60.00    |
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